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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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GENERAL GRANT IN THE OIL REGION.

A Hearty Welcome and a Good Time Generally.

Addresses---Responses---Incidents.

The COMMERCIAL'S telegraphic dispatch from Franklin on Thursday night, relative to President Grant's trip through the oil regions, could, of course, only give the outlines of its salient features. The journey was only definitely determined on a few days ago, so that scant time was allowed for the various communities of that interesting section to rid themselves of their oleaginous habiliments and assume company raiment and manners. Brief, however, as was the preparatory period, it fully served the purpose, as the visit itself amply proved, the tour of the party being a continuous ovation from Titusville to Franklin. No member of the President's official household accompanied him, the party consisting simply of himself, Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant and his two younger sons.

It is probable that the President did more public speech-making on Thursday than during any similar period of his later life. At Titusville, in response to the welcome address of the Presidents of the Common Council, he made the following extended remarks:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for this enthusiastic welcome. I cannot help remembering what this section of our common country did during the war. I remember the men you sent to the front, and the value of the staple product of this section. Your great discovery gave us the sinews of war by supplying a substitute for our cut-off crop of cotton, and gave us an exchange for exportation to keep our credit good in Europe. It took the place of cotton in exchange for gold. This is a long speech for me. I again thank you.

A somewhat novel, but not the less touching incident in the reception at the Petroleum Center, was the frantic enthusiasm of a solitary colored woman and her children. In lieu of flag or handkerchief the mother deliriously flourished a pillow-case, while the youngsters waved a huge canvas towel, yielding to the enthusiasm, drawn doubtless from their parent's stories of the General, until their quivering excitement was something wonderful to behold.

At this point, also, the President was subjected to the infliction of a set speech, which, however, had the redeeming features of pithiness and brevity. The Rev. Mr. Patton said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor, in behalf of the city of Petroleum Center, to tender you a most hearty greeting and welcome. It gives us pleasure to see you trusted Chief Magistrate of this nation, under whom the loyal arms triumphed, and whose administration has been such a success. In passing down the valley, the people have been prosperous and undesirable to you; but loyal hearts went from these broken acres and these rough hills, and as if in sympathy with the cause, treasures were poured into the struggle. We claim special sympathy with you. Therefore let me assure you of the cordial welcome of the citizens of Petroleum Center.

To which the President replied as follows:

I thank you for the courtesy and enthusiasm of this welcome. I had hoped to pass by this section, and anticipated much pleasure from the tour; but I was hardly prepared for such a demonstration here. I only regret I have not more time to enjoy your hospitality.

Some three or four hundred school children were then collectively presented to the President; the apple-faced, marvel-eyed youngsters appearing delighted with the kindly notice bestowed on them by the Chief Magistrate.

At Columbia Farm every derrick was crested with the national flag, while across the front of the residence of the manager, John P. Barcroft, Esq., was a large banner, bearing the inscription, "Welcome to our President." This farm is historical as having yielded dividends to the amount of over [illegible] tons of dollars to its stockholders, and as being the best managed farm in the oil country, and the President gave it close inspection, talking oil like one who understood it.

At Rouseville the young children and the old veterans captured him, and between the two he was kept thoroughly employed. "Better than Pittsburgh Landing, General," shouted one. "Yes," replied Grant, "but these friends attack us warmly as those enemies. Another lusty lad sang to the sleeve and said simply, "The Wilderness." Stolid and stoical as Grant is said to be, his face for an instant lit up with an infinite tenderness, and he shook the remaining hand of the maimed hero with the softness of a pitying woman.

Oil City had him three hours, and that plucky and saucy rival of Titusville certainly did itself credit for the warmth of its welcome and the abundance of its hospitality.

The famous flowing well, No. 38, at Reno, which had a few hours before been cleared out and deepened, was yielding a splendid stream, and attracted the marked attention of Grant. There he met his conqueror, Wm. Caseberry, who planned and led the vanguard of the rebellion was himself vanquished. He had to put out his cigar.

Franklin was a panorama of triumphal arches, gala costumes and floral decorations. The Presidential party were entertained at the "Exchange," whose courtly host would make a most efficient member of the best kitchen cabinet in the world. Franklin, although perhaps less given than Titusville to surveying itself in the glass and admiring its own features, will suffer nothing by comparison. Modesty is sometimes as valuable in a city as in a person. And Franklin comes of good stock. It has a Revolutionary history. In 1753 George Washington built a fort there. It has also a good intellectual and moral character—has indeed been termed "the nursery of great men." That, however, was during the last generation. But, in common with the whole flower and cream of this wonderful region which have leaped like Minerva into full-armed life and power, it is doing pretty well, even in this degenerate age.

The President and party left Franklin for Pittsburgh shortly after two o'clock, connecting on the Allegheny Railroad. Admirable arrangements had been made by Colonel Lawrence, Superintendent, and Mr. Thomas King, Assistant Superintendent, to insure absolute safety. A pilot engine preceded the special Presidential train, at the distance of a mile, and flagmen were also stationed along the whole line of road at intervals of a mile apart. The chief telegraphic operator of the company, with apparatus, was also on board. The stations clothed were those at Foster, Scrub Grass, Emienton, Foxburg, Parker's Landing (to which point the Franklin committee accompanied the party), Brady's Bend and Kittanning, at all of which places the President bowed his respects to the people, but made no remarks. Shortly after Parker's "brilliant flash of silence" had evidently fallen upon him, after his oratorical excesses of yesterday. But if his lips were closed, his arm was kept going like a piston-rod. Certainly it cannot with any truth be said that President Grant is a reserved man. The party arrived in Pittsburgh shortly before three o'clock, quietly, and without running the gauntlet of any reception or other public demonstration, proceeding to Washington almost immediately after the Pan.

MR. GREELEY IN MINNESOTA.

Ovations at Minneopolis and St. Paul—The Great Farmer Overwhelmed by the People.

Hon. Horace Greeley reached Minneopolis, Minnesota, on the 14th. All along the route from Oshkosh and Madison, Wisconsin, he was greeted by the people, many of whom forced their way into the cars to shake hands with him. At Hudson, Wisconsin, he was compelled to stop and address the people, and to such an extent was this ceremony indulged in that Mr. Greeley's hand became much swollen and quite painful. His reception at the fair grounds was a most trying one. The exhibition, it is stated, was the largest ever held in the State, being largely made up of human monstrosities. The managers arranged to draw an immense audience by means of Mr. Greeley, and succeeded admirably. Never before on any similar occasion had so many people been gathered together in that State. When Mr. Greeley rose and faced the multitude he was greeted by prolonged cheers, and hailed as the "Minnesota farmers' candidate for President." After he had concluded his address the people raised a huge breast for the carriage in which he stood. They surrounded it forty feet deep, and pushed and crowded in an excited manner for the honor of taking his hand. He stood up and bowed to all. They only yelled the more and crushed in still closer. Finally a brawny man broke for the pole of the carriage, and fifty strong arms picked it up and would have pulled the philosopher around the race track had he not made a piteous appeal for them to desist. He got out of the carriage, and after much effort obtained a more comfortable situation.

At St. Paul on the following day, Mr. Greeley's reception was no less enthusiastic. There he delivered an address at the fair grounds, and began it with an explanation of a remark he made six years ago, viz.: "I should like to live in Minnesota were it not for one thing. You will never be able to raise apples." This prophecy the people had proven false by collecting some of the finest apples in the world, and hanging over them a banner inscribed with Mr. Greeley's words, uttered so long ago. When Mr. Greeley saw it he denied the soft impeachment. He thinks he did not say any such a thing. He may have made such a remark carelessly, but not as a prediction. He rejoiced in the success of the Minnesota farmers in apple growing, and didn't know but Minnesota may produce oranges at some future time. He regretted that the apple had not done better. He wished the State could produce as much as well as Arkansas, but feared that she never could. His entire address was on agricultural matters, and was listened to with the deepest interest.

The St. Paul *Dispatch*, in an article on the next Presidency, declares for Mr. Greeley, and says: "With his matured years and ripened mind, Mr. Greeley would not only surpass most of our Presidents in point of ability, but would be the peer of any man who has filled that office since the formation of the Republic. Such are the sentiments we hold here. Mr. Greeley carries with him the heart of every Minnesotian and the love of every farmer for hundreds of miles around."

The Political Outlook.

(From the *New York Herald.*)

The General results of the Maine election, in their bearings upon the impending Presidential contest correspond with reckless fronts in California. They embrace a popular indorsement of General Grant's administration which cannot be misinterpreted in reference to the Presidential succession. They show that on the Atlantic coast as on the Pacific seaboard the Administration is a tower of strength to the Republican party, which the Democracy in their present demoralized and disorganized condition cannot shake while the figures of the late elections in North Carolina and Kentucky indicate that the prevailing public sentiment of the interior of the country is in accord with that of our western and eastern extremities. Indeed, we have seldom, during the last forty years, had a better showing than this for the party in power in the local elections of the year next preceding that of the Presidential contest. In 1867, our political readers will remember, the Republicans in these local elections were so frequently beaten, and the Democrats were so remarkably successful, that they were confident of carrying the White House. Congress and everything else before them in 1868.

A SAD AFFAIR.

Wounded Probably Fatally.

Probable Cause of the Rash Act.

On Saturday morning, Mr. A. Q. Casselberry, Assistant General Superintendent of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company in this city, attempted to commit suicide at his residence, No. 50 Esplanade street, Allegheny. The news of the sad affair created the greatest excitement among his many friends, who were startled upon hearing the intelligence, as they could not assign any reason for the rash act. They were confident that his financial condition at the present time was excellent; that his business affairs were in a prosperous condition and that he had a bright future before him. Mr. Casselberry was a gentleman well and favorably known, both as a citizen and a business man was universally respected. Probably no man in the city has so many warm friends. By his genial and courteous disposition he made friends with all those with whom he came in contact, and in this way became widely and favorably known, and his death would be regretted by thousands who know him.

The circumstances attending the sad affair are as follows: About a quarter past five o'clock on Saturday morning, Mrs. Casselberry was aroused by the report of a pistol. Arising she discovered her husband bleeding from a wound in his left breast, and a small pistol lying on the window sill behind the bed, where he had lain it after the commission of the deed. He had made the attempt at self-destruction while still in bed, and was now lying in apparently a dying condition. The alarm was at once given, and Drs. Mabon, Urs. Dick and Dake summoned. When the physicians first arrived the fear was expressed that the patient was dying, as he was unconscious, and his heart was only beating faintly. Stimulants were administered, which soon caused a reaction, the pulse began to beat and a gradual return to consciousness followed.

The physicians, upon examining the wound, found that there was several internal hemorrhages, and efforts were at once made to stop the bleeding, which, however, were not successful for some hours. The hemorrhage was eventually checked, but it is feared only temporarily, as the patient, in breathing, exerts the lungs more or less, and in this agony moves about considerably, which may renew the hemorrhage of the left lung.

SEARCHING FOR THE BALL.

Attention was also directed towards learning the course of the ball, and where it had lodged. The physicians began to probe the wound with a small instrument made for the purpose, and it is feared that in so doing it will set in. He breathes very heavily, and at every breath the blood can be heard gurgling in his lungs. Hemorrhage of the lungs is liable to again set in at any time, in which case it will be difficult to stop the bleeding. Last night he coughed considerably, throwing up at the time clotted blood, when he would suffer a great deal. If inflammation does not set in, the physicians feel confident he will recover.

THE BALTIMORE POISONING.

Mrs. Wharton Believed to be Innocent.

A reporter, on a late visit to Baltimore, by accident fell in with a gentleman who is very intimate with the family of Mrs. Wharton, now in the Baltimore jail awaiting trial on a charge of poisoning Gen'l Ketchum, from whom some facts were ascertained which have not yet been given to the public. The gentleman in question is said largely identified with the business interests of Baltimore, was well acquainted with Gen. Ketchum, is on intimate terms with Mr. Van Ness, and accompanied the party to Norristown, when they examined the body of Major Harry Wharton. Mrs. Wharton has always regarded him with especial favor, and the hospitalities of her house have always been thrown open to him.

He believes Mrs. Wharton entirely guiltless of the charges preferred against her, and says that her as a victim of unfortunate circumstantial evidence which is calculated to injure her reputation at present, but which will be fully dissipated at the trial. General Ketchum, he says, had been complaining for some time previous to his death, and was much given to dosing himself; that he took heavy draughts of laudanum only the day before he died, being then very unwell, and that the laudanum he took was of a different effect from that intended. He regards the death of General Ketchum as a deliberate act of poisoning himself with laudanum and its correctives.

While admitting the fact that poison was found in the pudding which had been prepared for Mr. Van Ness, he believed that it found its way there by other means than at the hands of Mrs. Wharton. He is satisfied that she was not in the dining-room for several hours before and after the pudding was served. Mrs. Wharton, upon an occasion several years ago, when he was remaining in the family for some time, another person, also visiting in the family, was taken suddenly and violently ill with symptoms of poison. The case was treated and carried as poison, and while he and the gentleman, although saying nothing about it, strongly suspected a person in the family, not Mrs. Wharton, with having administered it. That suspected person was still in the family, or was still kindly received into it, at the time of the death of General Ketchum and the alleged poisoning of Mr. Van Ness.

A letter from Baltimore to the Philadelphia *Press* says: The advent of conventions and other subjects of interest has served somewhat to direct public attention from the case of Mrs. Major Wharton. The September term of the Criminal Court, now near at hand, will find itself confronted with no less than four murder trials, and as the indictments against Mrs. Wharton have been found, it may be that she will not be tried until October. Indeed, there are rumors that, owing to the strong prejudice which certainly exists, the accused woman will move her case to one of the counties. People who profess to be conversant with the facts in the evidence enough produced to convict her, but the general impression here is that unless there be some other evidence of a necessity to poison him than the unsupported testimony of Professor Aiken she will not be published. Mr. J. Nevitt Steele, who stands at the head of the Maryland bar, will defend her, and her friends laugh at the idea of conviction. Certainly many of the stories in circulation about her have been proven to be without foundation. You will recollect that the daily papers published a version of a letter said to have been written by a lady traveling in Europe, accusing Mrs. Wharton of an attempt to poison her with tartar emetic in a plate of soup. Within the past few days it is said a letter has been received from his lady denying the charge, and professing a belief in Mrs. Wharton's innocence. You will stoutly declare that she attempted to poison him, and there may yet be a chance for her to disprove the grave accusations with which she is charged. For the sake of humanity let us hope that she can. She has already been tried at the bar of public opinion and found guilty, but that is not always a fair and impartial tribunal.

THRILLING ESCAPE FROM A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Accident at the American Iron Works.

About nine o'clock Saturday morning a laboring man employed in the American Iron Works in Ormsby borough, made a miraculous escape from a horrible death. Happening to pass near the fly wheel as the forge his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into the pit, where the immense wheel was revolving with hardly calculable velocity. The alarm was instantly given, the machinery stopped, and the workmen pushed to the pit, in expectancy of finding the crushed remains of the man at the bottom. Strange to relate, the man was discovered standing upon his head in one corner of the pit, unconscious from his fall, but otherwise uninjured. By an instinct of self preservation, he had managed, as he found himself pitching headlong upon the whirring wheel, to throw his body into the only available space in the pit. Upon being picked up he soon revived, the only effects of the accident being a severe jolting to the system and a slight abrasion of the skin in one hand.

PARDONED AT LAST.

Ex-Commissioner McGee Once More a Free Man—How His Release from the Workhouse was Effected—His Return to His Family—The Fine of $2,000 Paid, &c., &c.

Between ten and eleven o'clock Sunday morning three gentlemen arrived from Harrisburg, bearing a release from the Work-house for William H. McGee, the ex-County Commissioner, who, through a series of misdemeanors, had secured a sentence confining him to that institution for the term of one year. During the time of his incarceration, now about fourteen weeks, his friends had been unremitting in their efforts to effect his release. They had visited and interceded with the Chief Executive of our State time and again, but not until late on Saturday evening did the friends of Mr. McGee secure the wished-for document. In regard to the obtaining of the pardon, we can assure our readers that it was not until many of the best citizens of Pittsburgh had asked for it that it was granted.

On the arrival of the gentlemen from Harrisburg, who bore

THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENT,

They at once took a carriage at the Union Depot and proceeded to the County Work-house. As they were driven into the enclosure Mr. McGee, from the window in the wall opposite his cell, saw the vehicle and, as a natural consequence, felt exceedingly interested in such intelligence which the occupants of the carriage might bring to him, knowing that they were all his friends.

On alighting, the party, composed of Sheriff Fleming, Gen. A. L. Pearson, and Steve. Geyer, Esq., the well known attorney, were ushered into an ante-room at the Work-house where they made known the object of their visit. In the absence of Superintendent Cordier, the visitors were received by one of his deputies who showed them into a second room, where the gentlemen were invited to chairs.

It was some fifteen minutes before a request to see Mr. McGee was complied with. The turnkey who visited the cell of the ex-commissioner, unlocked the door and informed Mr. McGee that he was

"WANTED DOWN STAIRS."

On the announcement being made to him, Mr. McGee says that he did not think otherwise than that the gentleman named had simply come to call him some news in reference to the efforts being made to secure his pardon. Leaving the corridor of the cells he was led to the room where the gentlemen in question were quietly seated. He entered and greeted them, and after a few general remarks asked as to his prospects of being pardoned. The gentleman in question, who we know expressly generally to be first class jokers, gravely replied that they would not tell whether the Governor would look favorably upon the matter or not. "Indeed," said General Pearson, "I don't think now that he will ever grant the pardon."

At this announcement Mr. McGee dropped his head and for a moment the quietude maintained a dreadful silence. This proved too much for one good natured Sheriff, Mr. Fleming, who diving deep into the recesses of an immense coat pocket, drew forth a large legal looking piece of paper.

"HERE'S THE DOCUMENT,"

Said the Sheriff, as he held the paper up before the ex-Commissioner. "A pardon," exclaimed Mr. McGee—but the surprise was too much for him, and with tears of gratitude in his eyes he was assisted to a chair. It may be imagined, a scene of mutual congratulations ensued, and before the ex-County Commissioner was a free man and being whirled up to his home in Allegheny at as fast a rate as possible.

In this connection we would state that the fine of $2,000 was paid by Sheriff Fleming on each of the sureties, was not released in Mr. McGee's case, but was paid over to the Treasurer at the Work-house, the Governor refusing *in toto* to remit the amount.

Arriving in Allegheny Mr. McGee was driven to his residence on Esplanade street, and, as may be imagined, he was most gladly received by his family and neighbors. The news of Mr. McGee's release

QUICKLY SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE TWO CITIES,

and during the evening he received the congratulations of numerous friends.

We have it from the best authority that the pardon of Mr. McGee was most difficult to obtain, the Governor declaring that unless recommended by the leading newspapers of Pittsburgh and editors he would not issue the application. The fraternity, however, almost unanimously signed the petition, on the ground that the ex-Commissioner was in very bad health and that his lease of life was undoubtedly only prolonged by the imprisonment, for he would be held a prisoner. This fact was born witnesses to by almost half a dozen of our best physicians, who personally examined Mr. McGee, and each of whom delivered written opinions in regard to the physical condition. The examinations were

ALL MADE SEPARATELY,

Yet in opposition to the old proverb, "Doctors differ," the medical question in question happily coincided, and each corroborated the opinion of the other as to the condition of Mr. McGee.

When the late Commissioner left his cell yesterday morning he passed that occupied by his late fellow-in-office, Mr. Neely. He informed Mr. Neely that he would send Sheriff Fleming to see him, could not say for what. As soon as the fact of his being pardoned became known, Mr. Neely stated that Mr. Neely be allowed to visit the office, where the welcome document had been produced. The request was granted when Mr. Neely appeared, and was informed of the pardon of Mr. McGee, he called that gentleman a liar, but fact being that during the morning, when leaving "church," he told him (McGee) that he had a presentiment that the Governor would not pardon him, but not both. "Yes," said Mr. McGee, "but I am sure of it." Mr. Neely then circulated about her have been proven to be without foundation. You will recollect that the daily papers published a version of a letter said to have been written by a lady traveling in Europe, accusing Mrs. Wharton of an attempt to poison her with tartar emetic in a plate of soup. Within the past few days it is said a letter has been received from his lady denying the charge, and professing a belief in Mrs. Wharton's innocence. You will stoutly declare that she attempted to poison him, and there may yet be a chance for her to disprove the grave accusations with which she is charged. For the sake of humanity let us hope that she can. She has already been tried at the bar of public opinion and found guilty, but that is not always a fair and impartial tribunal.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The Adaptability of the Indian to Agriculture —Happy Results of Practical Attempts.

Lieutenant Daniels, writing from Sesseton Agency, Dakotah Territory, describes two years' experience in civilizing the Indians in that Territory as follows:

To-day they are well clad in the dress of civilization, and have over seven hundred acres of land under cultivation. Most of the farmers have good log houses—the work of their own hands. I do not allow them to have any field in common, as this tends to perpetuate the injurious tribal relations. Each Indian becomes individualized by taking up a farm of 160 acres, which he works like a white man. This spring I requested them to break 300 acres of prairie sod for wheat, no field to be less than five acres. They said, "For you we will try, but our hearts are not strong for so much work." By adopting this plan I made each farm a place for instruction in agriculture, as my farmer was with them often to show what was necessary for their advancement. They broke 220 acres of ground, and did it as well as any I ever saw.

I was surprised to see that the only Indians whose lives have been spent in the chase until I came among them two years ago, were the most willing to take hold. These did the most work, whilst those brought up to know the ways of the whites were backward and shiftless. Their crops this year will not be more than half of what they were last year, owing to drought and grasshoppers, but they say there is no fear of suffering, as they have learned to work for a livelihood.

I have interested them in raising small grain. Next year every man will undoubtedly work hard, and these Indians will then be a happy people.

All this was not wrought without great care and a deep interest in everything pertaining to their welfare. I have full confidence that they can be civilized if justly dealt with. We expect to have an agricultural fair this fall, I have introduced our holidays, and the Indians are very much pleased, for they enjoyed themselves greatly. The Fourth of July was celebrated by a ball play, in which two hundred young men took part, then a dinner of four hundred, and afterward a horse race. There was no drinking, fighting or profanity to mar the pleasures of the day. The Indians were very happy, and I was equally so, for it was a pleasing sight to one who has seen them in so many scalp dances.

THE GREAT OIL CONTEST.

Another Suit Growing Out of the "Corner"—$54,000 Involved.

The inner workings of the great oil "corner" of two years ago, bid fair to be exposed through the litigation which has grown out of the same. Among the latest suits instituted is that of the Superior Iron Company vs. David Hostetter, on a note dated March 17, 1870, for $50,000, with interest, payable to the order of Byers & Frew, on demand—which note, having been indorsed by Lockhart & Frew, Byers & Co., B. Hostetter, and A. & W. K. Nimick, became for a valuable consideration the property of the Superior Iron Company. The allegation is that the note was presented for payment, on the 18th of April, 1871, to David Hostetter, who declined to pay. Suit was brought on the 24 of September, by Mr. John Scott, on behalf of the Iron Company. On September 13th Hostetter filed an affidavit of defense, setting forth that the note was signed and executed in the "Petroleum Board," the "Standard Petroleum Oil Company," and that said plaintiffs took and accepted said note in payment of a settlement between the members of said Company, the Messrs. Byers & Co., agreed to accept each of said note, and made necessary arrangements to pay it on the first of January, 1872; that plaintiff's consented to said arrangement; that the note was executed on Thursday last. The court dismissed the rule, and ordered him to pay the note and costs amounting to over two hundred dollars.

The Schism in the Episcopal Church to be Adjusted.

Leading Episcopalians have determined upon an earnest effort to reconcile the differences between the High and Low Church parties of that denomination. With this end in view a petition or memorial has been prepared for presentation to the General Convention of the Church shortly to meet in Baltimore, embodying the points of variance and embracing the case of Rev. Mr. Cheney and all others of like character. The memorial, after reciting the fact that in performing the rite of baptism the minister is required to speak of the person baptized as "regenerated" or "born again," asks that it be

"Declared that the word 'regenerate,' and the other cognate and equivalent words and phrases, which are now in the baptismal office, may, in connection of Baptism, are not to be taken as referring to that moral change which is commonly called conversion, but as declaring that all who are baptized shall be certainly converted, but that they describe the grace of adoption in baptism to be the new birth, and of the reception of a title to whatever privileges and blessings are therein ministered—the birth grace in the case of infants, and the confirmation of the final salvation of those only who exercise repentance and faith."

It is further recommended that until such addition can be made, in due form, to the prayer-book, 'all possible tenderness be used toward those whose consciences are troubled" by the use of the words and phrases referred to. Confidence is expressed that the action of the General Conference will be in accordance with this memorial, and harmony in the church be thus restored.

MR. GREELEY IN WISCONSIN.

Lectures on the Woman Question.

Hon. Horace Greeley lectured in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, last Friday night, on the woman question, to an audience numbering at least fifteen hundred persons, who paid fifty cents admission each. He is said to have been in his pleasantest mood, and did his subject ample justice. He denounced the women agitators in the strongest terms, and contrasted the assertion that woman in this country is degraded with the fact that the laws, as a rule, who carry to their lodge the deer that their husbands shoot, are simply following out, God's purpose. If He didn't intend that they should do it, the necessity for it would be removed. Their husbands' hearts would be strong enough to do it themselves. Mr. Greeley added that it was hard to tell what the woman really wanted, but he supposed they had to say since his New York some of them demanded as a right that they should be allowed to vote. Mr. Greeley then spoke and was informed of the pardon of Mr. McGee, he called that gentleman's attention to the fact that during the morning, when leaving "church," he told him (McGee) that he had a presentiment that the Governor would not pardon him, but not both. "Yes," said Mr. McGee, "but I am sure of it." Mr. Neely then circulated about her have been proven to be without foundation. You will recollect that the daily papers published a version of a letter said to have been written by a lady traveling in Europe, accusing Mrs. Wharton of an attempt to poison her with tartar emetic in a plate of soup. Within the past few days it is said a letter has been received from his lady denying the charge, and professing a belief in Mrs. Wharton's innocence. You will stoutly declare that she attempted to poison him, and there may yet be a chance for her to disprove the grave accusations with which she is charged. For the sake of humanity let us hope that she can. She has already been tried at the bar of public opinion and found guilty, but that is not always a fair and impartial tribunal.

THE PARDON OF MR. McGEE.

How it was Secured—The Opinions of the Physicians—The Document Obtained After Considerable Trouble.

As a matter of public interest, we publish below copies of the petition and other certificates of the physicians, which documents were effective in procuring the pardon of ex-Commissioner McGee from the Governor:

THE PRISONER'S PETITION.

To His Excellency John H. Geary.

The undersigned have read the accompanying medical certificates of Drs. John Dickson, James Kerr, John Hamilton, and R. S. Hamby, in relation to the present health and physical condition of William H. McGee, now a prisoner in the Allegheny County Workhouse, in execution of a sentence of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, and from our knowledge of the professional standing of these gentlemen, and the public confidence which they enjoy as men of honor and truth, we believe the statements of these certificates truthfully represent the actual condition of said William H. McGee, and that consequences hurtful to his health will result and demand the exercise of Executive clemency in his case.

We accordingly earnestly advise your Excellency to grant a pardon to said William H. McGee on the ground set forth in the certificates and for such other ground whatever, and assure your Excellency that in our opinion such exercise of clemency would be an act of humanity and worthy the highest consideration of right and mercy.

This petition was signed by representatives of all our city papers with but a single exception, and also by a number of prominent citizens.

DR. JOHN DICKSON'S CERTIFICATE.

PITTSBURGH, September 13, 1871.

I have this day examined William H. McGee, No. 11, 1871, month. His health is suffering from confinement, and he will probably not live through the term for which he was committed.

JOHN DICKSON, M. D.

THE CERTIFICATE OF DR. JOHN HAMILTON.

ALLEGHENY, September 13, 1871.

The undersigned again, to-day, examined Wm. H. McGee, imprisoned in the Allegheny County Workhouse, and his present physical condition and prospects confirms in every particular the correctness of the opinion testified to on the previous examination, namely: That his health is suffering (and dangerously) from the effects of his confinement, and that if protracted the probabilities are against his surviving the termination of his sentence. In corroboration of this, he has become much emaciated; the weight of his body has decreased from 230 to 180 pounds; he has pains through his chest; his respiration is very feeble, especially in his left lung, and in his present debilitated condition, there is great danger of tubercular deposition, consumption being hereditary in his family.

JOHN HAMILTON, M. D.

THE CERTIFICATE OF DR. HANNA.

HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN W. GEARY—*Dear Sir:* I address you again in relation to the petition of our ex-County Commissioners, Messrs. Neely and McGee, now confined in the Allegheny county workhouse; and as the attending physician of the institution, I feel it my duty to say to your Excellency that while imprisonment for the term of one year, in the dining-room for several hours before and after the pudding was served to the prisoners. Strange to relate, the man was discovered standing upon his head in one corner of the pit, unconscious from his fall, but otherwise uninjured. By an instinct of self preservation, he had managed, as he found himself pitching headlong upon the whirring wheel, to throw his body into the only available space in the pit. Upon being picked up he soon revived, the only effects of the accident being a severe jolting to the system and a slight abrasion of the skin in one hand.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The Adaptability of the Indian to Agriculture —Happy Results of Practical Attempts.

Lieutenant Daniels, writing from Sesseton Agency, Dakotah Territory, describes two years' experience in civilizing the Indians in that Territory as follows:

To-day they are well clad in the dress of civilization, and have over seven hundred acres of land under cultivation. Most of the farmers have good log houses—the work of their own hands. I do not allow them to have any field in common, as this tends to perpetuate the injurious tribal relations. Each Indian becomes individualized by taking up a farm of 160 acres, which he works like a white man. This spring I requested them to break 300 acres of prairie sod for wheat, no field to be less than five acres. They said, "For you we will try, but our hearts are not strong for so much work." By adopting this plan I made each farm a place for instruction in agriculture, as my farmer was with them often to show what was necessary for their advancement. They broke 220 acres of ground, and did it as well as any I ever saw.

I was surprised to see that the only Indians whose lives have been spent in the chase until I came among them two years ago, were the most willing to take hold. These did the most work, whilst those brought up to know the ways of the whites were backward and shiftless. Their crops this year will not be more than half of what they were last year, owing to drought and grasshoppers, but they say there is no fear of suffering, as they have learned to work for a livelihood.

I have interested them in raising small grain. Next year every man will undoubtedly work hard, and these Indians will then be a happy people.

All this was not wrought without great care and a deep interest in everything pertaining to their welfare. I have full confidence that they can be civilized if justly dealt with. We expect to have an agricultural fair this fall, I have introduced our holidays, and the Indians are very much pleased, for they enjoyed themselves greatly. The Fourth of July was celebrated by a ball play, in which two hundred young men took part, then a dinner of four hundred, and afterward a horse race. There was no drinking, fighting or profanity to mar the pleasures of the day. The Indians were very happy, and I was equally so, for it was a pleasing sight to one who has seen them in so many scalp dances.

THE GREAT OIL CONTEST.

Another Suit Growing Out of the "Corner"—$54,000 Involved.

The inner workings of the great oil "corner" of two years ago, bid fair to be exposed through the litigation which has grown out of the same. Among the latest suits instituted is that of the Superior Iron Company vs. David Hostetter, on a note dated March 17, 1870, for $50,000, with interest, payable to the order of Byers & Frew, on demand—which note, having been indorsed by Lockhart & Frew, Byers & Co., B. Hostetter, and A. & W. K. Nimick, became for a valuable consideration the property of the Superior Iron Company. The allegation is that the note was presented for payment, on the 18th of April, 1871, to David Hostetter, who declined to pay. Suit was brought on the 24 of September, by Mr. John Scott, on behalf of the Iron Company. On September 13th Hostetter filed an affidavit of defense, setting forth that the note was signed and executed in the "Petroleum Board," the "Standard Petroleum Oil Company," and that said plaintiffs took and accepted said note in payment of a settlement between the members of said Company, the Messrs. Byers & Co., agreed to accept each of said note, and made necessary arrangements to pay it on the first of January, 1872; that plaintiff's consented to said arrangement; that the note was executed on Thursday last. The court dismissed the rule, and ordered him to pay the note and costs amounting to over two hundred dollars.

The Official Burglary in New York.

(From the Journal of Commerce, Democratic.)

The voucher-thief must be caught if detective acumen and money can catch him. Rewards must be offered by the Mayor and Common Council, and the police force must strain every sinew to secure that man and the stolen documents. Delay, remissness, want of vigilance or want of success, will bring down upon the responsible heads of the city government, and, in especial, the police, the terrible suspicion that men who commit burglary on public offices and carry off evidences of official guilt are sure of protection from the Ring. This suspicion might be unjust, but it would be entertained, and that dangerous feeling which is abroad, manifesting itself in threats of vigilance committees and lynching, would become something more than a subject of joke or contempt. The burglar—unless we make the improbable supposition that he was prompted to his crime for partisan ends to indemnify the public feeling against those accused of corruption—is either himself a culprit who did not dare to come into the investigations which the Comptroller's office, or he is a friend or servant of some master scoundrel. In either case the public clamors to know who he is, and what his motive in the late 220 acres of ground, and did it as well as any I ever saw.

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The Schism in the Episcopal Church to be Adjusted.

Leading Episcopalians have determined upon an earnest effort to reconcile the differences between the High and Low Church parties of that denomination. With this end in view a petition or memorial has been prepared for presentation to the General Convention of the Church shortly to meet in Baltimore, embodying the points of variance and embracing the case of Rev. Mr. Cheney and all others of like character. The memorial, after reciting the fact that in performing the rite of baptism the minister is required to speak of the person baptized as "regenerated" or "born again," asks that it be

"Declared that the word 'regenerate,' and the other cognate and equivalent words and phrases, which are now in the baptismal office, may, in connection of Baptism, are not to be taken as referring to that moral change which is commonly called conversion, but as declaring that all who are baptized shall be certainly converted, but that they describe the grace of adoption in baptism to be the new birth, and of the reception of a title to whatever privileges and blessings are therein ministered—the birth grace in the case of infants, and the confirmation of the final salvation of those only who exercise repentance and faith."

It is further recommended that until such addition can be made, in due form, to the prayer-book, 'all possible tenderness be used toward those whose consciences are troubled" by the use of the words and phrases referred to. Confidence is expressed that the action of the General Conference will be in accordance with this memorial, and harmony in the church be thus restored.

POISONING IN MICHIGAN.

A Wife Put Out of the Way by Her Husband.

The body of Mrs. Sophia Marvin, of Millbrook, Michigan, was disinterred on August 8 and a *post mortem* examination made by a coroner's jury. The jury brought in a verdict that she came to her death by arsenical poison, given by her husband. A portion of the viscera has been retained and has been taken to the laboratory of Professor Chandler, of Detents. Marvin was Sup

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, September 23, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES I. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLER, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Believue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. PLACE, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

CHAUVINISM.

Cool headed foreigners, calling to mind familiar proverbs, attached little importance to those denunciations of implacable wrath and ever during revenge which, at the close of the war, French journalists and even so-called statesmen, so persistently hurled at their German conquerors. It was supposed that such threats were explosions, semi-hysterical outbursts of feeling, which found relief in the expression, somewhat as intense physical pain finds anodyne in sobs and groans. At any rate, it was commonly taken for granted that reflection, the obvious suggestions of self-interest, and the counsel of the wisest, in connection with the recollection of the horrors and sufferings of recent experience, would soon exert their proper influence and inspire the "great nation" with a better spirit. These anticipations, it is now manifest, were founded upon ignorance of French character. Those who entertained them had neither fathomed the depths of Gallican vanity, nor understood how dear to the hearts of the people had been the position of military ascendancy which enabled their Emperor to trouble all Europe by a word, or a nod, or by his mere silence. That position taken from them and appropriated by another for whom they had assiduously cultivated contempt, *chauvinisme* burns in their hearts as of old, and they are miserable. How thoroughly earnest they are in the resolution, as soon as possible to recover what they have lost is apparent in the vehement remonstrances with which a few of their writers and speakers are trying to guard them, not against the ambition but against premature attempts. In the debates of the National Assembly, as well as in their newspapers, it is made perfectly clear that mere civil prosperity and the most brilliant advances in the arts of peace would seem to them no compensation for the loss of that barbarous renown which has so long been their pride. In their colossal egotism they will be ever miserable while a neighboring nation remains their admitted superior in martial arts, with new boundaries to point to as proof of its superiority. In the action of the Assembly with reference to the military organization of the country the purpose is fully disclosed to be still the great military power of Europe. Though M. THIERS has displayed the most astonishing prudence in the way of reserve and caution, even he has been unable to conceal his approval of the policy of revenge and reconquest. The sentiment has repeatedly given tone to his speeches, and indeed the absense of all doubt as to his feeling on the subject has been one secret of his popularity and influence. It would seem that, in spite of his seventy-three years, he even hopes to live to see the great redemption and retribution accomplished. At least he has been heard to say that the last three *milliards* of the war indemnity would probably never be paid, and his reason for preferring the military law of 1832 to a law imposing general military service was that under the former, France could put between 600,000 and 700,000 men into the field within a year, whereas a much longer period would be necessary to utilize the much larger force secured by the former arrangement. Others, however, were more patient, and under the mode of organization adopted, the French government will in due time be able to move rather more than a million of thoroughly drilled soldiers. In view of the rapidity with which the country is recovering from the effects of the late war, and in view of the immense resources which it possesses, if civil war should not arise to produce disturbance, even THIERS may live to see the attempt not only to punish Germany but to regulate Italy. GARIBALDI, in a lately published letter, no doubt, expresses the fears of many Italians, and certainly describes a familiar thing, when he speaks of "French chauvinisme with its ordinary arrogance, its habitually threatening eye," as only waiting for the re-establishment of its finances and the drilling of a sufficient number of men to resume its "customary excursions of recreation and amusement," and predicts that "in an indefinite though brief period the Italians may expect to see among them the conquerors of Mentana." Wiser men than GARIBALDI entertain the same view.

THAT we have not in the slightest degree overestimated or overstated the importance of the present State campaign, is shown by the following extract from a leading Southern Democratic journal, which says:

"The great battle of the campaign is to be fought by the Pennsylvania Democracy. Their name is legion, and the proscriptions of the war never daunted their courage. The success of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania will be the signal of a great triumph next year. The eyes of oppressed millions from Virginia to Texas, suffering wrong and insult and fearing future execution, are fixed almost imploringly on the freemen of Pennsylvania. May the breezes of October woo their victorious banners and the gladdest day of their lives have a long pined under the irrepressible suffering and humiliation of Radical bondage."

How the Democratic millions of Virginia are "oppressed," we instanced yesterday in referring to the re-establishment of her whipping-posts, and the proposition to doctor the Constitution and abolish the system of Public Schools as soon as Democracy obtains power. As the people of Pennsylvania will do well to remember that they are asked to displace the Republican party in order to pave the way for the indemnification of Southern slaveholders for the loss of their slaves, for the assumption by the Federal Government of the debt incurred by the South in waging the war of the rebellion, and for the introduction of free trade. Says the Norfolk *Virginian*:

"Disguise it as you will, to this favor will things come at last. The West, the Northwest, and the South, when are one in interest, will combine to repeal the tariff, the act of emancipation, if necessary, and the new amendments to the Constitution, which are frauds on that instrument. As a question of dollars and cents, of simple addition and subtraction, honest men and honest women in the lineage, looks with inexpressible contempt on the New England worshipper of the almighty dollar, and he pestiferous German scum, which pollutes our land."

It seems clear, therefore, that the innovation can only have its origin in friendship for that element of Democracy which holds that "while the State has rights, she has them only in virtue and by permission of the superior authority, and that authority can only be expressed through the Church—that is through the organic law, infallibly announced and unchangeably asserted, regardless of temporal consequences."

WHILE we are perfectly willing to admit that the Republican party is not without nominal members who take office from no higher motive than the perquisites, the division of contracts, the jobs and stealings—and that there are many upright Democrats, who would no more think of conniving at frauds on the Treasury or the people, than of perpetrating a burglary or passing counterfeit money, it is nevertheless beyond question that the average honesty and economy of Republican government is vastly higher than that of Democracy. No more forcible or pertinent illustration of the relative qualities and characteristics of the two parties in this particular can be given, than is afforded by the contrast between the Federal administration and the city government of New York. During the two years preceding the 1st of last July, the Tammany Ring increased the debt of that city fifty millions of dollars. A still more startling illustration of the economies of the two parties is shown in a comparison between the expenses of the New York city Courts, and the expenses of the United States Courts, the Executive Department and the State governments. Here it is—

Four Courts in New York	$661,500
Eighty-two Judges United States Courts	$230,000
Twelve Ministers Plenipotentiary	151,000
President and Cabinet	81,000
Governors of thirty-one States	111,583—573,583
Difference	$12,085

And yet the Democratic press has the effrontery to talk about "Radical extravagance," and to deplore the "wasteful expenditure" of the people's money. If this is not cant, what is it?

THE Pittsburgh *Post* proposes a new amendment to the Constitution repealing the clause limiting the office of President to native-born citizens. The framers of the Constitution were wise and sagacious men, and the limitation was one of their most wise and sagacious acts; and this is admitted by none more promptly than intelligent foreigners coming to this country. But Bishop HUGHES, we believe, took another view, and perhaps the *Post* thinks it a good time to propose it. The Bishop, it is known, had a distinct notion about the ultimate destiny of this country, and so probably has the editor of the *Post*. The new amendment proposed might facilitate the realization of this notion.

Constitutional amendments have thus far been for urgent reasons. Does the present limitation work so much injustice as to create a reasonable demand for the change? While doubtless there are foreign-born citizens among us who are fit to be President, does the general welfare, or even the particular interest of a single person or any number of persons require the removal of the limitation? Or is it a fact, that such a change is demanded now as part of the grand scheme, involving the control of the government and the destiny of the United States, to which Bishop HUGHES was so much devoted, and which has not been lost sight of by his followers of whom the *Post* is an humble but trusted exponent, speaking at the same time as a Democratic organ?

THE editor of the Pittsburgh *Post* is wiser than the fathers of the Republic. He proposes to cast out the plank limiting the office of President to native-born Americans. Doubtless there are adopted citizens fit to fill the office of President. But who of them has ever demanded that the Constitution be thus opened? What foreign born citizen does the *Post* propose for President? Is it CARL SCHURZ? Whence the *Post's* sudden love for this eminent Republican? The pretense is a thin disguise to another object, remote though it may be, yet a real one. The success attending the Roman Catholic riots in New York has doubtless caused those devoted to it to believe that the present is a favorable moment to make the attempt. Many have for a long time believed that it would come sooner or later. The American people are ready if the Hierarchy is.

MAJOR HODGE, the defaulting Paymaster, came to ruin by gambling in stocks, and so did the defaulting money-order clerk in the New York Postoffice. Both were regarded as honest men above suspicion. Gambling lightly at first and losing, the vice ensnared them and their ruin was inevitable. It is said that a certain amount of forged paper is at all times afloat in Wall street, and that perhaps the cases which are brought to the light are the exceptions. We may safely conclude that HODGE and the money-order clerk are not solitary instances of the kind. It would be quite as safe to suppose that there are others,—the peculiarity in their cases bring the detection. As all gamblers do not lose, so all who gamble with the public money under their control do not prove defaulters. Some make good their takings before detection—sometimes after, we may suspect. But the vice and crime are all the same, and the question is, how are they to be dealt with? The facts in the HODGE case show that where it was supposed the most rigid scrutiny prevailed there was great looseness. What is the remedy? It is safe to assume that a searching reform in the civil service would be an alleviation if not a cure, and there might be legislation on stock gambling which would leave little to fear from common human frailty. But notwithstanding the admonition and the motive these remedies appear to be next to impossible to obtain. If anything will do it, public opinion, educated up to the proper level, will. And it is being so educated. Bolder explosions, most terrible in their consequences, seem likely to lead to a better system of inspection and a greater degree of safety. Let us hope that the detection of public officers gambling in stocks and defaulting in consequence, will not be without its effect.

"LET the Democrats of Pennsylvania bear in mind the all important fact that a gain of four members of the Legislature will give us a majority in the House as well as in the Senate."—*Philadelphia Herald.*

Forewarned is forearmed. Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania remember that the Legislature is the objective point of the Democracy in this campaign. They concede the defeat of McCANDLESS and COOPER as a foregone conclusion, but they will strain every nerve to obtain control of the Assembly. And no wonder. As we have before said, not only will the next Legislature have to reapportion the Congressional districts of the State, which in the event of a Democratic success it will so gerrymander as practically to render the honest Republican majority of the State of no avail for the next ten years to come, but the Senators chosen on the 10th proximo will help to elect a successor to SIMON CAMERON in 1873, and the party which secures possession of the State this fall will have very strong advantages of position for the national contest of next year, in which, other things being equal, it will be likely to win. Let no Republican, therefore, sleep on his arms during the remainder of this campaign; and let the temperance Republicans of the State remember that every vote cast for the so-called Temperance ticket helps Democracy to obtain the additional "four members," on whose election it has set its heart. With the capture of those four outposts the whole camp would be at the mercy of the enemy. Shall they be surrendered?

THE Pittsburgh *Post* seems likely to be the author of a new conservative departure much more real and earnest than the resolutions of VALLANDIGHAM with respect to the civil and political status of the negro. Its recent proposition to add to the Constitution of the United States a Sixteenth amendment, removing the provision placed there by its wise and patriotic authors, limiting the office of President to native Americans, will doubtless commend itself to the instant and hearty support of the mob which so lately undertook to prevent a Protestant procession in New York. That the proposed amendment is not offered out of any regard for our German fellow citizens, is evident from the following opinion entertained of them by a Democratic journal in good standing. It says:

"It would be an execrable disgrace for us to permit the base-born Yankees and the beer-drinking Germans to control the future of this land. These two rascally factions make the union of Pilate and Herod, and Judas to boot. Both are mean, sneaking and mean. The gaunt and cadaverous Yankee and the bloated and besotted German mate a fit pair of wretches. The one can only grin and the scorns them both. The Southern gentleman, elevated in all the instincts and honors in his lineage, looks with inexpressible contempt on the New England worshipper of the almighty dollar, and he pestiferous German scum, which pollutes our land."

THE plan adopted last winter by the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, of throwing open the Reading Rooms of the Association during certain hours on Sunday, has been attended with encouraging results. The experiment was set in operation at the beginning of the year, and has been pursued uninterruptedly ever since. The rooms are open for a period of five hours, from one until six o'clock P. M., access being had not to the general library, but only to such books, magazines and periodicals as are distinctively of a moral or religious character. The average attendance of visitors during the winter months may be estimated at about seventy-five, gradually falling off as the spring advanced and the season grew more pleasant, until, during the heated term, it dropped to about forty. The number of visitors is now increasing in a similar ratio, and it is gratifying to know that, as a general rule, they are of the class which stands most in need of and is most likely to derive benefit from such educational agencies and opportunities. The question of free Sunday libraries, as related to the morality of great cities, is every day assuming greater importance; and the results of this movement would seem to indicate that a similar policy might be pursued with equal advantage in institutions of a corresponding character.

THE *Post* says we have misrepresented its position concerning Mr. BIRMINGHAM, one of the Democratic candidates for County Commissioner, but does not say wherein. We said that the *Post* had been favoring a coalition on a local ticket on which Mr. BIRMINGHAM's name does not appear, and we say so still. The proof is to be found in the *Post's* own columns. We said that the reason for dropping Mr. BIRMINGHAM was that his views regarding the License Law were identical with those professed by Mr. DILWORTH, the Republican candidate. This it does not and will not deny. We said that the *Post's* object was to force an issue on the License Law. Neither does it deny this. Wherein, therefore, have we misrepresented the *Post?*

SENATOR WALLACE is understood to be loud in his complaint that the Tammany exposure has dried up the source of expected supplies. He can get no money from the Ring. The Tammany leaders have been in the habit of devoting a share of their stealings to State elections; the present state of things, therefore, materially interferes with WALLACE's expectations. Bad, isn't it!

GRADUALLY there seems to be dawning upon the mind of Georgia a better conception of how to restore prosperity in the South, than through the mad pronunciamento recently issued by one of her "most distinguished sons." The true "Lost Cause" of the Southern States lies buried in the bowels of the earth, and the instruments by which it is to be exhumed are the hoe, the shovel, the subsoil plough, the drilling implement and the blasting machine. If the Southern States are poor, it is the fault of those who are responsible for the development of their resources, rather than from any natural disadvantages. They are the home of the finest cotton which civilization absorbs and demands, and—properly improved—have a future to which the world will turn. In Georgia, for instance, with the exception of coffee, there is perhaps not a single product of the earth useful to man, which cannot be grown. And we are glad to observe a growing spirit of enterprise among her people. During the ensuing months of October and November, six immigrant trains, manufactured in the North at Locust Point and the channel dredged around it, and then her trade in Western produce with St Louis will suddenly swell into proportions no one dreams of."

EVIDENCES accumulate that the success of Mr. Boatwell's loan has produced a decided appreciation of United States securities in all the money centers of Europe. Foreign bankers state that there has hardly ever been a time when more frequent inquiries were made relative to government and railroad bonds, or a stronger desire shown to invest in such securities. There is, of course, a disposition to scrutinize the basis and examine the credit of such bonds as are offering; but such as are known to be sound and safe are sought after with a great deal of eagerness. A very considerable demand for the 6 per cents was made from France; which, considering the remunerative investment offered by the French loan, speaks admirably for the credit of our country. The *Post* has already quoted the opinion of the London *Economist* and other British financial journals concerning the increasing demand for these securities, and the certainty that they will continue to appreciate until a higher range of value is attained. It is extremely probable that the 5 per cents will be of stable credit, all the more for the reason that while foreign investments in government bonds will increase, there will also be a market created for other securities, thus, for corporation and railroad bonds, those great currents of capital which are flowing into the wealth-creating activities and enterprises of the country.

HERE is another protectionist fact to set over against free trade fallacy. Very recently the "Iron and Steel Institute" of Dudley, England, decided to send a commission to the United States for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the management of blast furnaces and kindred subjects, which, notwithstanding the arguments of the free-traders that our workers in iron and steel are far less skilful than those of Europe, looks considerably as if Americans were not entirely without a favorable impression. And now comes the London *Times*, which is the leading freetrade organ in the world, and pays the following handsome testimony to the merits of the American system of protection. It says:

"Birmingham is losing its old market. A few years ago it supplied the United States largely with edge tools, farm implements and various hardware goods. It does so no longer, nor is the cause to be sought merely in the American tariff. It is found that the manufacturers of America long ago ceased to be, not only in their own but in foreign markets."

What reply have our freetrade allies of British manufacturers to make to this frank avowal, or to the declaration of Birmingham manufacturers themselves, that the superiority of American goods is driving the most famous Birmingham brands out of the market? There is a rise kernel in this nut. Will ex-Commissioner Wells or any other revenue reformer please crack it?

THE Ohio Senatorial contest is not likely, it seems, to be decided, so far as Republicans are concerned, by the announcement that Mr. Delano will not be a candidate against Mr. Sherman. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives currency to a rumor that a scheme is on foot to defeat Mr. Sherman's aspirations for re-election, by bringing the name of Governor Allen forward with pride to his admirers, upon the theory that the next Legislature (as was the last) will be very evenly divided between the parties, and also upon the assumption that enough Republicans of nerve and loose party ties can be found among the members to prevent the election of any one unless it be such a man as they are willing to name. In other words, they will present a man to the Republican caucus and announce their ultimatum to be his election, or the alternative of a coalition with the Democratic caucus and the election of a conservative Republican or a liberal Democrat, such, for instance, as Governor Cox or Judge Groesbeck. The successful accomplishment of this plot, yet in embryo, it is suspected, will create a stir in political circles throughout the State and country such as has not been seen these many years.

NOT the least among the benefits which have resulted from the international exhibition at Vienna is the elevation produced in the morals of the farming population; referring to which subject an agricultural journal says:

"Under the old system of hand labor, harvest time was a season of feasting and carousing from morning to night. The farm kitchen was converted into a place not unlike the tap-room of a public house; and where quiet and sobriety ought ever to prevail, the way of obtaining it was to supply the laborers with abundant unlimited quantities of the coarsest food and drink. Pitches of bacon, cask after cask of ale and cider were brought out and disappeared with most remarkable celerity. At the result, harvest time was the time for drunkenness, and consequently—for boors cannot drink without becoming brutes—fighting, accidents and immorality were the order of the day. Drunken reapers armed with sickles would assault each other, and disgraceful battles would ensue."

By the introduction of machinery this state of things has been changed, and now a man is arrested in the drunken "harvest homes," with their wretched debaucheries of whiskey and beer, the laborers receive a full equivalent in wages, and thus the agricultural machine becomes a great moral engine in the service of humanity.

THE Detroit Board of Trade held a meeting on Saturday last and adopted a resolution favoring the construction of a ship canal around the falls of St. Mary and Lake Ontario, and approving of a plan for the calling of a national convention by the governors of western States to consider the subject. It was urged by one of the speakers that as a matter of practical economy the people beyond the Mississippi have no market for their surplus grain. Corn is used for fuel, and he had seen the choicest wheat fed to livery horses because the cost of transporting it to the East and up its coast. The distance from Lake Ontario to Montreal is 340 or 350 miles, and when Montreal is reached the European market would be within reach. It now costs from sixty-five to seventy cents to freight a bushel of wheat from the Mississippi to Liverpool, while from the ports on the Baltic it only costs thirty-five or forty cents. When grain can be shipped in large vessels direct from the West to Europe, western people will be able to compete in the European market with the Asiatic producers, and not till then.

ITALY is pleased at being selected as one of the arbitrators under the Washington treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims. That the King of Italy should be one of those appointed to adjust these claims is looked upon by the Italians generally as a high compliment to their resurrected country. Such an honor is regarded openly as helping to give standing to the new kingdom so lately admitted into the family of great nations. The organs of public opinion perceive in the treaty not only a good precedent for settling any future disputes that may arise, but, keeping Italy out of war—but they are particularly gratified at the attention paid to their sovereign and at the proof of the moral influence which the new Italian power has acquired and is acquiring in the world.

At the Chicago stock-yards the customary practice of handling disabled hogs is to jerk them up to the shambles, by placing an iron hook through their jaws, and thus hauling them up an inclined plane by steam power. Two or three butchers, who were sworn, described, with the utmost *sang-froid*, the process, telling how it was often five minutes, and sometimes much more, after the animals are thus lacerated before the knife put an end to their misery. It is suggested that this is a good field for the Humane Society to operate in.

The Boards of Arbitration Under the Treaty of Washington.

The four Boards of Arbitration under the Washington treaty are now completed, although it is possible a fifth Commission may yet be constructed. The first and most important of these is the Alabama Commission, consisting of five members, which meets soon at Geneva. This deals with the subject of privateering, and will have to decide whether Great Britain exercised due diligence to prevent the escape of the Alabama and other confederate pirates from her waters, and whether she evaded her obligations in allowing them to recruit and refit at British ports. If the Board decides that such default occurred on the part of England, a gross sum is to be awarded for distribution among the sufferers as compensation for damages; or, if the Board shall be unable to agree upon the amount, it is to be fixed by another Commission, convoked by the members of the Geneva Board, who shall assess the damages by actual inquiry and proof, its decision being final. Should this alternative Board be convened, it will sit at Washington, New York, or Boston, or at all of those places, if necessary. The second Commission convenes at Washington, and will have to decide upon all war claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain, not within the consideration of the Geneva arbitrators, and the claims of British subjects upon the United States. No claims of British subjects who resided in the Southern States during the war; no claims for slaves, nor of blockade runners, are, however, to have admission. This Board consists of three members, and will also hold sessions at New York and Boston. The third is the Fishery Commission, having one member for England and one for the United States. It will have to determine whether any compensation is due to the Dominion of Canada from the United States for surrendering its fishery privileges, and to adjudicate the amount should the question be decided in the affirmative. The fourth commission is to meet at Hartford. The Fourth Commission, of which the Emperor of Germany is sole member and arbitrator, will have to settle the question of our Northwestern boundary, involving the title to Kosedon and Vancouver's Island, with some other territory about San Juan. We notice that a rumor has obtained currency to the effect that England will claim pay for all captured blockade runners, upon the ground that the proclamation of President LINCOLN's proclamation of blockade, directing that vessels attempting to enter Southern ports should first be warned off, and only captured upon a second attempt, was never revoked, nor ever observed. We do not, however, place any confidence in this report. A distinct understanding was reported to have been had between the members of the Commission that the Twelfth article of the treaty applied only to property destroyed by our armies, or illegally seized.

THE Police Commissioners of Boston have directed that all persons known to be engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors in violation of the law, and after all the request should be disregarded, then *all* offending persons and places are to be *alike* prosecuted—the first-class hotels, the great wine and spirit merchants, the genteel restaurants, as well as the grog shops of low degree. This demonstration is thought to be intended as a practical refutation of General Butler's assertion that no man can enforce the prohibitory liquor law except himself.

COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, Republican candidate for Surveyor General, arrived in this city yesterday, from his home in Pottsville. He was summoned to Greensburg during the afternoon, and left on the six o'clock evening train for that place, intending to return at midnight. He will leave here for Washington, Pa., at an early hour this morning, but expects to return to this city on Friday.

PRESIDENT GRANT, it seems, took the people of Cincinnati by surprise. It had been announced that he would arrive in that city Tuesday morning at five o'clock, and preparations to receive him were made accordingly. But instead of coming by the canal, he arrived at Cincinnati at seven o'clock, thus upsetting all the arrangements for a grand demonstration on his arrival. He enjoyed a good rest, and was therefore better prepared to undergo the tumult of yesterday.

A NUMBER of clergymen and religious newspapers are at variance whether the late eastern railway disaster was owing to "the mysterious providence of God" or the carelessness of railway men. One of the proprietors of the Westinghouse Air Brake think that the faithful use of their invention might assist in determining the question. It don't arise on the Pennsylvania Road, where the brake is on every train.

THE prospect is bright for a brisk demand abroad for American breadstuffs, and our railroads and canals will be fully occupied in transporting the products of the West to the seaboard, and ocean craft will not want business in supplying the foreign demand. To our grain producers the year is likely to be one of prosperity.

SENATORS SUMNER and Wilson are openly opposed to Butler's nomination, as are a majority of the decent Massachusetts politicians—or rather may be nominated nevertheless. If he is not, he will run anyway. So he says.

SENATOR CONKLING was a candidate for delegate from the Republican Judicial State Convention, and defeated. With a squad of friends he then bolted. Here is an exemplification of his idea of harmony.

THE *Tribune* says, "Send no more highwaymen to Albany." The desire is very reasonable on the part of decent people in New York, but how are they going to realize it with 50,000 Democratic majority staring them in the face?

IT is now asserted that Gen. Garfield will be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and not Mr. Dawes, as has been more generally supposed. The latter, however, will probably continue Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations.

DOUBTLESS the most magnificent private e sta lishment in the country is that of Mr. A. T. Stewart on Fifth avenue, New York, now nearly ready for occupancy. It is a marble palace of one hundred and sixteen by sixty-two feet, is four stories high, and while the exterior is elaborate and tasteful the interior is described as regal in its magnificence. On the ground floor is a grand entrance hall entered through a superb marble vestibule, a reception room, parlor, breakfast and dining room, library, billiard and music room, all of spacious dimensions and elegant design. The floors and walls of all these rooms are of marble, and the ceilings are beautifully frescoed. All the apartments are adorned with splendid mirrors, elaborately carved mantels, and the entire furniture of costly woods or gilt. The chandeliers are all constructed for gas, so that they can be lighted or extinguished with a moment. The carpets, of rare beauty, have been made to order in Europe. The second floor is reached by a grand staircase of white marble, which was manufactured in Italy and imported by Mr. Stewart. On this floor are the private rooms of Mr. Stewart, a library and a billiard room, all elegantly fitted up. The third story consists of a series of large and elegant apartments, and the fourth is devoted to servants.

IT is calculated that, according to the census returns of 1871, the average number to be fed in the in the British Islands during the next twelve months will be 31,843,970; and assuming the average consumption to be five and a half bushels per head, the quantity of wheat required will be about one hundred and twenty-two million quarters. Taking the home produce at twenty-four bushels per acre (of sixty-one pounds per bushel), and the area under wheat to be the same as during the last year, 3,770,662 acres—the gross produce of the United Kingdom will amount to about one hundred and two million quarters. Deducting from this two and a quarter bushels per acre for seed, we have left for consumption as the result of the harvest of the United Kingdom, leaving a requirement of over eleven and and a half million quarters to be supplied from foreign sources.

ONE of the competitors for the New York State prize for a new canal motor is Mr. Horace Wickham, Jr., of Chicago, whose plan is thus described: He employs the screw for a propelling power, but has not yet decided whether to locate it in the sand, or stern of the boat. He destroys the "wash" caused by the blunt bow of the canal boat moving rapidly through the water by a curious yet simple device. This consists of "wings" constructed of plank, one on each side of the boat, moving along parallel with it and held by iron arms at a distance of a few feet from it. These catch the swell as it comes from the bow and destroys it, leaving smooth water behind.

IMMENSE quantities of bituminous coal are now being shipped over the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, intended for gas making purposes.

DREAMS AND REALITIES.

O Rosamond, thou fair and good,
And perfect flower of womanhood,
Thou royal rose of June!
Why didst thou droop before thy time?
Why wither in the first sweet prime?
Why didst thou die so soon?

For, looking backward through my tears
On thee, and on my wasted years,
I cannot choose but say
If thou hadst lived to be my guide,
Or thou hadst lived and I had died,
'Twere better far to day.

O child of light, O golden head,
Bright sunbeam for one moment shed
Upon life's lonely way—
Why didst thou vanish from our sight?
Could they not spare my little light
From Heaven's unclouded day?

O friend so true, O friend so good
Thou one dream of my maidenhood,
That gave youth all its charms—
What had I done, or what hadst thou,
That through this lonesome world till now
We walk with empty arms?

And yet, had this poor soul been fed
With all it loved and coveted—
Had life been always fair—
Would these dear dreams that ne'er depart,
That thrill with bliss my inmost heart,
Forever trouble there?

If still they kept their earthly place,
The friends I held in my embrace,
And gave to dearly—alas!
Could I have learned that clear, calm faith
That looks beyond the bonds of death,
And almond longs for it?

Sometimes, I think, the things we see
Are shadows of the things to be;
That what we plan we build;
That every hope that hath been crossed,
And every longing unexpressed,
In heaven shall be fulfilled.

That even the children of their brain
Have not been born and died in vain,
Though here unclothed and dumb;
But on some brighter, better shore
They live, embodied evermore,
And wait for us to come.

And when on that last day we rise,
Caught up between the earth and skies,
The Son of Man to meet,
Say, Thou has done with doubt and death;
Henceforth, according to thy faith,
Shall be thy faith's reward.

—*Phebe Cary.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Among the attractions at the fair in Minneapolis were "birds and animals in a stuffed condition—150 views of the late Franco-German war—the antelope, fresh from the plains, which costs only ten cents to see—the calf, with only two legs, alive and well—and last of all we have the wise hog and the boy, five years old, speaks German and English, and has a head thirty-one inches in circumference."

The bonework of a whale recently stranded on the beach at San Francisco is being wired together for exhibition. The owners secured the services of the Academy of Sciences to get the bones into their proper places, but at the end of the first day the members were paid off and discharged. It has since transpired that they got the creature's head on the wrong end, and had rejected several sections of the backbone, claiming that the animal had more vertebræ than it really had in him.

A week of prayer throughout the world is proposed by the English Evangelical Alliance, which calls upon Christians of all nations throughout the world to make arrangements for setting apart the week commencing January 1, 1872, for special humiliation, thanksgiving and prayer. The necessity for united prayer is most plain from the fact that white 500,000,000 of the entire population of the world consists of Protestants, and 288,000,000 are followers of Mohammedanism, the other 788,000,000 are entirely pagan. The act of this society has been indorsed by the secretaries of the American, French, German, Belgian, Dutch, Netherlands, Swedish, Turkish and Egyptian branches of the alliance.

Chicago has developed a new sort of wood pavement, which is believed to be an improvement on the Nicolson. It is to consist of blocks of cedar ten inches long, set up, turned in cylindrical form, but with the ends left square, and the other half left to recede to a waist in the center, like a dumb-bell with the sin of tight lacing upon its soul. These are set alternately in couples, with their sides locked, so they must stand or fall, rise or recede together. They are said to be capable of resisting almost any pressure.

Among the features of the International Industrial Exhibition at Buffalo will be a mammoth cheese, weighing 3,000 pounds, the product of one day's milking of 2,200 cows, yielding 30,105 pounds of milk, and manufactured in Erie county.

Prof. Caleb G. Forshey has committed a comfittest of anxious inquirers in New Orleans with the assurance that the tidal wave prediction, ascribed to Prof. Agassiz, is a "monstrous and cruel hoax," in which the learned scientist (now absent on a tour of discovery) had no responsibility. He has, however, some of the facts with regard to the tides, which are set forth with equal clearness in the primary school geographies, gives the pleasant assurance "that no conjunction of the planets, whatever their positions, can appreciably affect the earth's tides."

It is stated that in New York City recently a quantity of human hair, silky, silver gray, and thirty inches long was sold for $35 an ounce—nearly twice as much as gold will bring. One house in that city has imported six thousand pounds of hair since January, paying for it $100,000 gold. They have at work on it one hundred girls who earn from $12 to $18 a week; and yet they find the demand greater than the supply. Hair has advanced twenty-five per cent in market value, and is likely to go up twenty-five per cent. more.

The death of the famous trick terrier dog "Bill," almost universally known in New York city, is announced. Bill was the property of Commissioner Eckert, Dr. John S. Tryon, and Lewis L. Custer were appointed delegates to the United States Convention, and Samuel Freeman and Thomas L. Foster, with H. Malzberger and Wm. D. Shomo as alternates, as delegates to the Democratic Convention. They are instructed to support the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency.

The Democratic nominating Convention for Lawrence county was held at Newcastle on Monday, and the following ticket was knocked out of time in the 16th of October: Assembly, R. —Clendenin; Associate Judge, James Gaston, of Shenango; Treasurer, George Clark, of Plaingrove; District Attorney, D. M. Kissinger; Commissioner, D. M. Courtney; Auditor, Frank Fisher; Chairman of County Committee, D. S. Morris.

From all parts of the county, says the Huntingdon *Journal*, comes the cheering intelligence that the Republican county ticket will be elected by majorities that will receive the full Republican vote, and that one of the best votes will be polled that has been polled for a long time. The Republicans are in the fight again, and they go into the canvass with spirit.

The convention of Return Judges from the Republican primary elections in Erie county, at their recent meeting, passed a resolution abolishing the Erie county system of nominating Judicial candidates, and returning to that of delegates.

The Erie County Democratic Nominating Convention met on Monday, and selected the following ticket: Assembly, Charles Horton, Joseph Lauber; Associate Judges, L. W. Savage, Isaac R. Taylor; Commissioner, R. H. Parmer; Auditor, W. J. Brockway. A resolution was adopted declaring in favor of Hon. James Pollock for Chief Justice of the State, for President in 1872. Of the ticket the *Dispatch* says: "The Erie Democracy have pursued the somewhat unusual policy of nominating for the Legislature men of little mark, somewhat below beyond the lines of their own school districts, while the lowest place on the ticket is assigned to one of the candidates for Congress and an ex-candidate for the State Senate, whose name is prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic candidacy for the next Governorship.

The feud in the Democratic ranks in York county grows fiercer daily, and it is expected that the Republicans will elect at least a part of their ticket.

Joseph Shuler, Esq., Republican nominee for Assembly in the Dauphin district, refuses to permit the use of his name on the so-called temperance ticket.

The Republicans of Montgomery county passed the following resolution at the late county convention, viz:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Montgomery county, having full faith and confidence in the honesty and integrity of Major General John F. Hartranft, the soldier and the State Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, and his administration of the affairs of the State, as evinced by his intelligent and faithful discharge of his duties in all the positions he has filled, and in private life, he has gained and merited universal esteem. And with his unstained record as a soldier, and his honest management of State affairs, we present him to the Republicans of Pennsylvania as our next candidate for Governor.

The editor of the Lancaster *Express*, who was president of the temperance county convention, now comes out squarely in support of the regular Republican ticket.

The Greensburg *Herald* prints the following advertisement:

"LOST OR STOLEN.—'A Tidal Wave' which was but partially worked in Westmoreland county, but by it and talked a great deal of its qualities, &c., last year and early this summer. It has been looked for from this State to California, by a liberal party, but will be first held up it presented the appearance of being clean and unscratched. In the lapse of a short time, after the ticket had been deposited in the ballot-box, the question turned quite black, effacing the printed characters, and presenting perhaps on other name to view that had been written across it. Fortunately the frand was discovered before any considerable number of persons had voted the tickets which had time been tampered with, so as to perhaps needless to add that it was a Democratic device.

Another case of remarkable effects of a bee-sting is reported from West Virginia. Mrs. Harmon Sinsel being stung on the arm by a honey-bee about a week since. She immediately experienced a singular sensation throughout the body, and in a few moments became blind and was seized with violent spasms. These were of such extraordinary violence that four men could scarcely hold her, and in spite of the most powerful remedies they continued for a great part of the night. She is now considered out of danger.

This rather startling item is now going the rounds of newspaperdom: On Tuesday of last week a married lady of Oxankee, Wis., closed her eyes in what was supposed to be death. Previously, in the expectation of such event, she had requested that her body be sent to Rochester, N. Y., and buried in the cemetery, where her parents have a lot. She was placed in a metalic burial case, and sent eastward, directed to Rochester. Upon the train reaching that town the lady awoke from her trance, and made such a racket in the coffin that the express messenger felt in duty bound to let her out. Instead of going to Rochester she returned to her husband, and was at home on Saturday last. She refused to telegraph her recovery to her husband, as she desired to surprise him.

The distillers of whisky are accused of sharp practice. Section 1, act of July 21, 1868, of the internal revenue laws, assesses a tax of fifty cents on every proof gallon of whisky, to be paid by the distillers, rooms of Mr. Stewart, a library and a billiard room, all elegantly fitted up. The third story consists of a series of large and elegant apartments, and the fourth is devoted to servants.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, September 23, 1871.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Franco-German Negotiations for a Final Treaty of Peace.

VERSAILLES, September 19.—The negotiations for the final treaty of peace with Germany was temporarily suspended on account of the illness of Von Arnim. Notwithstanding which, however, it was hoped that the understanding upon the original basis would be mutually agreed to, but it is announced that the modifications of the convention proposed for France are of so serious a character that Herr Von Arnim referred the matter to the Government at Berlin. The exchange of ratifications of the treaty is, therefore, delayed. The settlement of all questions between the representatives of the two countries is regarded as certain. The appeals of convicted Communists will be heard on Thursday. The plans adopted for the military defence of France includes the fortifications of Champaigne and the erection of quadrilateral detached forts around Mezieres and Charleville.

The disarmament of the National Guards in the Departments of the Seine and the Loire is completed.

There demands that Mexico guarantees that it will keep faith with the treaties before he will resume diplomatic relations with that republic.

Hon. W. H. Seward Coming Home—The Cholera at Constantinople.

LONDON, September 20.—The health of Queen Victoria has been improved by her residence in the Highlands.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward leaves this week for home. Dispatches from Constantinople announce the appearance of the Asiatic cholera at Constantinople and Smyrna.

The Catholic Breach.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Munich, August 31st, says: Great and unexpected was the consternation of the clericals and the satisfaction of the liberals when copy of a severe letter of the Minister of Public Worship to the Archbishop of Munich appeared, date the 27th of August, which throws down the gauntlet to the clerical party or rather takes up that thrown down by the latter. The letter is a long and elaborate refutation of the arguments put forward by the Archbishop of Bavaria, to justify their proceedings agains Doellinger, and others who would not submit and recognize the dogma of infallibility. It declares the dogma to be an innovation, dangerous and adverse to the interests of State; it upholds the royal right of the Placetum and promises its protection to those who may incur the displeasure of the Episcopate by their resistance to the new dogma. The Bavarian Government upholds the principle that the Bavarian Archbishops and Bishops are amenable to every one else, to the laws of the kingdom. The danger threatening the Constitution and the violation by the Bishops of the laws of the Kingdom force the government to measures which it would have liked to avoid. It will refuse its assistance to the propagation of the new doctrine, and will punish those provisions which may be made in consequence of the new doctrine, and it will hold fast to the principle that the decisions which the church authorities might take, with regard to those who do not recognize the new dogma, can have no effect in civil and political matters; and if necessary, it will take measures to insure the independence of members of the church against all pressure.

Condemnation of the Petroleuses.

NEW YORK, September 18.—A Versailles letter, speaking of the condemning to death of four petroleuses, for the crime of communism, says it transpired in the testimony that the condemned served drink and food to the insurgents, or helped them to plunder.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

A six hundred pounder ride gun burst at Fortress Monroe yesterday, while testing a new kind of powder. No one injured.

Nearly all the railroads and steamboat lines will carry delegates to the National Commercial Convention at Baltimore at half fare.

Michael Kerns, the militiaman who shot and killed two men at Scranton during the great strike, is on trial at Wilkesbarre for murder. The bill of charges preferred against W. W. Scranton was ignored by the grand jury.

In the four-cared race at Montreal yesterday, five Quebec and Renforth's crews started, Renforth's winning by two minutes. In the single scull race Kelly was first, Chambers second, and Percy third.

Advices from the City of Mexico to September 16th state that it is conceded by all that a majority of the members of the new Congress are favorable to Juarez. There is no sign of revolution. Ex-Minister Plumb, agent of the International Railroad Company of Texas, had arrived there. His object is to open negotiations for the completion of the railway to that city, and for its extension thence to Manzanillo on the Pacific coast. By a recent order all foreigners are obliged to register their names within three months.

A. J. Anderson, proprietor of the Grand House, at Toma, Wis., was accidentally shot yesterday and died instantly.

The Conclave of Knights Templar convened at Baltimore yesterday morning. Sir Wm. Sewell, Most Eminent Grand Master, delivered an address, after which reports were made by the several officers, and the entire session was consumed in official business. D. P. Cartright, of Kinsha, N. Y., Commandery, fell from a third story window of a hotel yesterday morning and was seriously injured.

Senator Thurman is quite sick at Columbus with fever.

The loss by the great fire in Virginia City, Nevada, was $750,000; insurance $350,000. Four entire blocks were destroyed. Many persons were injured by falling walls and some slightly scorched, but none killed outright.

It is thought that nearly all the convicts who escaped from the Nevada State prison, at Carson, will be recaptured.

Gen. Sheridan left Chicago yesterday with a party of friends, for a grand buffalo hunt on the western plains. Among the names mentioned as composing the party is that of Gen. Charles Fitzhugh, of Pittsburgh.

Horace Greeley lectured in Chicago last evening on "Self-made men." He arrived in the city at half-past seven in the evening, lectured, and left at half-past ten o'clock for Iowa.

Governor Fairchild having been informed that a movement was on foot in Milwaukee to lynch a negro who had killed a man a few days before, and endangered after an examination before a magistrate, telegraphs to the Sheriff in that city to call out the militia, if necessary, to protect citizens in their rights.

Second Lieutenant Fenno, tried at St. Paul for embezzling the public funds, was found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered, to refund $1,000 and to imprisonment for five years in the Penitentiary.

By the caving in of a sewer being excavated in Indianapolis, yesterday, eight men were killed. Four of the workmen escaped with slight injuries.

Coughlin, Brown and Fink, of the metropolitan police force of New Orleans, were sentenced yesterday to the parish prison for one year for clubbing a man severely.

Archbishop Spalding, who has been lying ill for some days, was better last night.

The Grand Commandery of Maryland gave a musical reception at Masonic Temple to the visiting Knights last night.

Felix Boston, the negro who was arrested in Milwaukee for fatally kicking an Irishman who had provoked the assault, two weeks since, was yesterday discharged by Judge Mallory. An information of a mob to lynch Boston reached the Sheriff yesterday afternoon, who procured the service of the military in case of need, but up to eleven o'clock all was quiet.

President Grant reached Georgetown, Ohio, yesterday afternoon. He will return to Cincinnati Saturday, and spend Sunday with his father in Covington. On Monday he will probably go to Chicago, where he will remain a short time and return to Washington.

The steamship Assyria, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

THE WIGAN DISASTER.

Terrible Scenes at the Explosion in a Coal Mine at Wigan.

NEW YORK, September 18.—A London paper gives the following account of the colliery explosion near Wigan on the 6th inst.: At eleven o'clock this morning the men in the nineteen and channel were at work, and two sinkers were descending the upcast shaft to join their fellows below, when from the downcast came a blast like the discharge from a cannon, followed by a terrible discharge of soot and smoke from the upcast, which lasted several minutes, and which was scattered by a light breeze over the adjacent fields. At the first named, the cage, then standing on a raised platform, was whirled out of its position, and the bow man had an escape which greatly terrified him; while at the second shaft a wreck was made of the gear that it is wonderful how the man ever came alive from the chaos. He did sustain severe bruises, and was taken home in a cart.

When the first exploring party descended the downcast, they found three men alive at the furnace, which is placed in the upper seam, known as the four-feet. They then descended to the nine-feet, where there were a number of dead bodies and several colliers alive, calling for water. These were sent to the surface and attended to, and the explorers continued their work; but shortly afterwards the engineers on the pit bank were startled by a second and third explosion of fire damp. At the greatest possible speed, consistent with safety, the cage travelled from the bottom to the surface, for the winding apparatus happily had not been damaged, and all the third journey all the explorers were safe above ground, although several had a very narrow escape. A consultation was held and it was decided to fire up the shaft, as there could be no doubt that all below were dead, and that there was the greatest danger in any further examination of the mine. The dead number sixty-nine, of whom sixty-two are colliers, the remainder engineers and drawers in the nine-feet seam; six are sinkers in the upcast shaft, buried beneath the debris, and one is a collier brought out alive, who died an hour or two afterwards.

Henry McCreary of Penn Station, Jumps from a New York Ferry Boat and is Drowned—Insanity the Cause.

The following Associated Press telegram was received in this city last evening:

NEW YORK, September 17.—Henry McCreary, of Penn station, near Pittsburgh, Pa., in a fit of insanity, leaped the railing of the Roosevelt street ferry boat, soon after leaving the Jersey City terminal yesterdoon, and was drowned. His body has not been recovered. A check for thirty-five hundred dollars and one hundred and nineteen dollars in currency were on his person.

An inquiry by telegraph brought the following response from our special correspondent at Brinton station, 2 p.m.:

BRINTON STATION, September 17, 11 P. M.—Mr. Henry McCreary, who committed suicide in New York, Saturday afternoon, was a young man of twenty-one years, a son of Mr. Henry McCreary, a farmer living near Penn Station, in Penn Pennsylvania Central Railway. He was a dealer in horses, associated in this business with Mr. Hutchings, of Williamsburg, N. Y. Mr. McCreary was a young man of steady habits and good character, and the cause of his sudden fit of insanity is a mystery to all his friends. In addition to buying horses, he was the proprietor of a peddling wagon, which he was in the habit at times of driving around the country, being nearly all the time absent from home. He has a brother residing at Irwin Station."

State Fair at Scranton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SCRANTON, PA., September 19, 1871.

The nineteenth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society opened to the public to-day, on the county fair grounds adjoining this city. The entries are one-third larger than last year. In the cattle department there are sixty entries of direct importations of French coast and channel sale and stock. In the swine department there is also a very fine display. The contest for the premium on county display of fruit contests between the many farmers' clubs and the Cumberland Horticultural Society, each of which make imposing displays. The grounds have been greatly improved from last year's exhibition, and everything promises to be fair. Pittsburgh is conspicuous in the mechanical and implement department. The fair continues till Saturday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1871.

FAT. LOGAN REVIVERED.

Patrick Logan, who was dismissed from the police force on account of dishonorable conduct during the July riots, has been nominated as a candidate for the Assembly by his Democratic friends.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 15, 1871.

ADMIRAL PORTER

Is still quite under the weather, though he has improved considerably of late. He remains in-doors constantly, and lives nearly altogether upon milk, which by the way has become quite a favorite diet with physicians. He will not be well enough to go to New York to receive the Russian Duke Alexis, nor does he know what preparations, if any, have been made by the Navy Department for the purpose. He thinks we owe it to Russia to welcome this gentleman in grand style, for the reason that whenever an American vessel has touched at a Russian port hospitalities have been showered upon the officers. If Alexis comes to Washington, Porter will do what he can under the circumstances. He is no longer in the secrets of the Administration, and his efforts, therefore, for the entertainment of his Russian Majesty will necessarily be those of a private gentleman. Never before has a Russian prince been allowed to enter a Republic. Why? is a question too deep for me. Porter remarks, as a singular fact, that during our war the two most tyrannical powers in the world, Russia and Turkey, were friendly to the Union arms. This is worthy of mention. Everybody at the White House is down with chills and fever, and had not the President and family been away they would unquestionably have met the same fate. This sickness is, in the main, caused by the excavations in the neighborhood, from the house of the President, as the canal is situated in an unhealthy quarter. It is a burning shame to the American people that we have not long since erected a proper dwelling for our Chief Magistrate.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the Revolution in Venezuela —The Government Everywhere Successful.

JACMEL, August 22.—The adherents of Cabral announce their intention to appoint a Provincial Government to regulate the revolution.

CAPE HAYTIEN, August 27.—Government troops have again taken possession of the town of Barcelona. They have been successful everywhere. The Government fleet is effective in preventing the landing of the revolutionists. The prisons are full of political prisoners. President Guzman Blanco has ordered large quantities of munitions of war from the United States, and seems determined to pacify the country. General Salazar, the late returned from the United States, has issued a proclamation from Curacoa against President Blanco.

THE OIL RING OF 1869.

Additional Suits Brought—$200,000 Involved.

A few days ago we referred to the suit brought against Dr. D. Hostetter, by the Superior Iron Company, for $50,000, drawn by Dr. Hostetter (Treasurer) and indorsed by Messrs. Lockhart & Frew, Byers & Co., D. Hostetter and W. and A. K. Nimick. This was but one of eight notes of a like amount, and indorsed by certain parties, the history of the transaction of these notes we briefly state as follows:

Sixteen months after date we promise to pay to the order of Dr. D. Hostetter, fifty thousand dollars, without defalcation: value received.

LOCKHART, FREW & CO.

Indorsed:—D. Hostetter, Byers & Co., Samuel McClurkan.

PITTSBURGH, December 2, 1869.

Sixteen months after date we promise to pay to the order of Dr. D. Hostetter, fifty thousand dollars, without defalcation: value received.

BYERS & CO.

Indorsed:—D. Hostetter, Byers & Co., Samuel McClurkan.

The notes, it appears, were all taken by the Fort Pitt Banking Company, but two of them were subsequently purchased by Mr. McClurkan, and were held by him individually. The notes, as given above, are sued upon, in their order, as follows:

Upon those dated December 3d and 6th, Mr. McClurkan, in trust for the Fort Pitt Banking Company, sues Alexander M. Byers, Alexander Byers, William K. Nimick, and Joseph Fleming, co-partners as Byers & Co.

The third suit is brought by Samuel McClurkan against the same defendants, plaintiff claiming to be the legal holder for a valuable consideration paid."

The fourth suit is brought by Samuel McClurkan against the same defendants, the notice being "held by deponent, to whom it belongs individually, for the Fort Pitt Banking Company." It was due on that day when it became due, and it was duly protested, of which defendants had legal notice."

It will be observed that, while Dr. Hostetter is an indorser upon each of these notes, he has not been sued. The plaintiffs, through their advocate and counsel, to make the money off the other parties, it being claimed that Dr. Hostetter has already cancelled his share of these obligations—he having drawn two notes, of $50,000 each, about the same time, which were indorsed by the makers of the notes above recited and paid at maturity.

There is an endless number of smaller notes growing out of the famous "dual ring" upon which suits are about to be brought, and the result of the trials will be looked for with no little interest, as affording an insight into the way "corners" are managed.

MARRIED AT LAST.

How the Difficulty Was Overcome.

A day or two since we stated Mayor Brush had been called upon by a young couple from back of Saw Mill Run, Lower St. Clair township, who were anxious to be married, but who met with disappointment in consequence of the young lass, who is less than twenty not having obtained the permission of her parental guardians. Tuesday morning the couple again appeared, and this time the young man presented a note from the girl's father, which he imagined would "fix the business" with the Honor. However, as will be seen from the following: The note merely stated that the young man wanted to marry the daughter, but did not say anything about consent. On the other hand the male parent said that many persons often did things on their own judgment that others did not altogether approve of. The Mayor did not think the statement satisfactory and again refused to perform the nuptial ceremony. At this juncture, the young man exclaimed, "And must I go back to Saw Mill Run again." The Mayor told him he would, if he desired the marriage of the happy pair, and in order that he might make this his last the Mayor gave the young man a statement in writing which he desired the father of the girl to sign. Armed with this sanguinary document the young man departed, taking the girl with him to the home of a friend on Fourth avenue. In two hours and a quarter afterward he returned with the signature of the old gentleman affixed to the paper, and in fifteen minutes after his arrival they left the Mayor's office a cheerful and happy couple. The ceremony was performed in the usual dignified style and a beautiful certificate furnished them.

STARTLING PHENOMENON.

Fountains of the Great Deep Broken Up—Towns, Men and Animals in Florida Engulfed.

The following extraordinary dispatch has been received in New York from Savannah, Georgia: A startling phenomenon has just occurred in Florida. A large portion of Orange county has been changed to a lake, and trees, houses and people engulfed. There were many witnesses of the phenomenon. They say the first thing that attracted attention was trees moving first in giratory motion, some sinking gradually out of sight, the movement seeming more rapidly as they sank and disappeared, others following, and, as they fell, revolving and describing areas of circles of from 100 feet, which grew smaller and smaller, gradually sinking, until its place seemed to be filled with water, rushing, seething, boiling, with a noise as of mighty cataracts, and ever and anon casting to the surface roots and tops of trees of mighty pines and oaks. The country in every direction is entirely submerged, and the new one vast lake. It is reported that the town of Orlando is entirely swallowed up, and the whole chain of lakes from Anaka to Lake Conway are affected greatly by the unusual immense inland sea. The people are flying, terror-stricken, from the scene of disaster."

[This has a decidedly fishy smell.—ED. COM.]

THE EAST DEER BOUNTY CASE.

The School Directors Perpetually Enjoined.

In the matter of John C. Ross vs. the School Directors of East Deer township, the Court of Common Pleas Tuesday made the following order:

And now, to wit: September 5th, 1871, the rule to show cause why the preliminary injunction granted in this case should not be dissolved; and, also, by consent and agreement of counsel for plaintiff and defendants, the final disposition of this case upon bill, answer and replication, having come on to be heard, and hearing on the petition of the court, November 30, 1870; and it appearing to the Court that before the levy and assessment of the tax complained of in plaintiff's bill, the School Board of East Deer township had exhausted their power to levy and assess taxes for bounty purposes: It is ordered that the rule to show cause why the preliminary injunction granted in this case shall not be dissolved, be and is hereby discharged; and it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the preliminary injunction heretofore granted in this case be and the same is hereby made perpetual, and that the costs of this proceeding be paid by defendants.

A MAN BREAKS A WOMAN'S ARM.

Civil Action for Damages.

In the Common Pleas, Tuesday, John England and his wife Ann Elizabeth, brought suit against Conrad Hollaman, a resident of Sharpsburg, to recover damages for the breaking of an arm. The complainant alleges that Holland, on the 10th of August last, made an assault upon his wife, striking her, and abusing her, and breaking one of her arms. Damages are laid in the sum of three thousand dollars.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 20, 1871.

It is charged against the Secretary of the Treasury that he does not apportion the amount of the sales of gold to suit the wants of that class of business from which he derives his main supply; that it should be his aim in regulating the period and amount of his sales of coin to meet the public wants. It is remarked that the convenience of the Treasury is in no way involved in those operations; for, on the one hand, the gold balance in the Treasury is always so high that it matters nothing to the Treasury whether the weekly sales are large or small, and, on the other hand, the currency balance is generally so ample, that it is equally of small consequence to the Government whether its receipts from sales of coin are light or heavy. Nor is the Secretary necessitated to regulate, each month, his sales of gold by his purchase of bonds; for the currency balance is generally so large that he could postpone his sales of coin, if desirable, and yet make large purchases of bonds from his funds in hand, expecting to be reimbursed when he ultimately sold his gold. There is, therefore, nothing whatever in the condition or operations of the Treasury to which the public convenience in this matter need to be subordinated, for Mr. Boutwell is absolutely free to regulate his monthly proposals for the sale of coin by the wholesome requirements of the gold market.

Every one familiar with the fluctuations in the gold premium is aware that the price of gold varies more with the supply of gold on the market than with any other influence; in order, therefore, to keep the premium as steady as possible, it is probable that the amount of gold on the market shall be subject to the least possible variation. It is also a matter of invariable experience that when the amount of specie in the banks fall below $15,000,000 clique are at once formed for "cornering" gold and compelling usurious rates of interest, ranging from 20 per cent. to 300 per cent. per annum. These combinations extend to Gartherite at the forcing up of the premium amount to a very important obstruction to the foreign trade of the country. They check exports, by forcing down the rates of foreign exchange, as they have within the last fourteen days to the extent of 1 per cent., and they cause upon importers by so advancing the premium as to make it inexpedient for them to buy gold. The exporter, in order to compensate himself for any loss upon his sales of exchange, retains his gold to lend it at the current high rates of interest, or sells bonds, rather than buy gold at the high premium, borrows it, with the hope of buying at a lower price when the Treasury sells more gold in favor of sending tea across the country by rail. While Eastern papers are busily engaged in writing the praises of tea, it ripens to an accomplished fact. Hereafter tea trains will be so frequent as to hardly attract attention. Merchants in St. Paul receive invoices of tea from forty to sixty days sooner than in the old way. The great inland cities are not vexed with extra Custom House charges, storage is more or less saved, and these being the controlling considerations, the new drift cannot be turned aside. The receiving depot hereafter, for tea, will be San Francisco.

The Small-Pox.

The most absurd rumors are being circulated by people who should know better, about the prevalence of small-pox in this city and vicinity. These rumors have been borne in every direction, and as they have passed from mouth to mouth they have been so exaggerated that they have had a serious effect on business, keeping away from visiting our city and interfering with the attendance at our schools and other public institutions. There are no grounds whatever for the absurd rumors afloat, and the sooner those who spread them find other subjects for gossip, the better. To be sure, we have some cases of small-pox in Pittsburgh, and on the South Side in particular, but physicians and others who are posted on the subject assure us that the alarm exhibited is entirely unnecessary and very productive of injury to the business interests of this vicinity.

Governor Geary Recovering.

It affords us pleasure to announce that the Governor is rapidly recovering from his recent illness, and will probably be well enough in a few days to resume his official duties.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 20, 1871.

REMARKS.—The most notable feature in the market is the advance in flour by the mils of 25c ₱ barrel. This is as we predicted. But as yet we are unintelligent enough to the times or causes which have led to the advance in western or home brands of flours. Whether they be "foreign demand," "busy farmers" or "eastern and western rings" we know not; but we do know that flour is going up, and once up, it will be hard to get it down. Grain is coming in rather more freely, but prices are fully maintained. All leading articles are firm and unchanged in price. The fruit and vegitable markets are still well supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks. They will be found useful:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,287	3,543	7,831
Apples, bbls	2,599	1,723	4,322
Cheese, boxes	1,152	1,807	2,959
Corn, sacks	2,066	5,963	8,029
Wheat, sacks	5,400	6,448	11,848
Barley, sacks	3,873	2,321	6,194
Rye, sacks	1,190	3,403	4,593
Oats, sacks	11,857	11,555	20,412
Butter, packages	277	258	535
Apples, pieces	4,260	6,090	10,350
Bacon, tierces	227	108	335
Dried beef, tierces	20	12	32

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. In the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction changed.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and nut coal, ₱ gross ton; ₱ bushel.

APPLES—There was a fair demand for good stock for present use, whilst for ordinary stock prices favored buyers. We quote ordinary at $1 50@2 00 ₱ bbl; lots ₱ 250@3 00 per barrel.

ASHES.—Firm and unchanged with the supply fully up to the demand. Pearls, 7½c; pots, 7c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices unchanged and market reported dull. We quote as follows: Prime sugar-cured hams 16½@16½c; sugar-cured shoulders, 13½c; ribbed sides 5c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11@11½c; dried beef 19c; mess pork $14 50; lard, city refined in kegs, 13c; buckets and kegs, 13¼c ₱ lb.

DRIED BLACKBERRIES—We are reported sales at 12c ₱ lb. The supply is light.

DRIED PEACHES—New pealed command 20@22c ₱ lb.

BEESWAX—Prices are nominal, and the demand is limited. We quote at 30@33c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—In cans ₱ doz. $1 75; ½-lb do $2 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $30 ₱ per doz.

BROOMS—The following are the rulings of the market: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BUTTER—The stock here is quite limited, though prices are not quotably higher. We quote choice roll at 26@28c ₱ lb; common to medium 14@18c.

CHEESE—There is a better demand with sales at the following figures: Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $2 50@2 75; Johnston, $2 50; Rosemaple, $1 00@1 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50 @3 75 ₱ bbl.

CANNED FRUITS—There is a fair demand reported at the following: Star, full weight, 19c: short do 17c; mould 12c ₱ lb.

COAL—Prices quote as follows: New York Goshen 11¾@12c; Ohio Goshen 10@11c; Ohio Pascoyn 10c; Kanawha 9c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a regular demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $6 00, and Kanawha at $5 50.

CARBON OIL—We note sales of standard brands in regular way at 22c gross ₱ gallon.

EGGS—There is a good demand for good fresh stock. Sales fresh at 21@22c ₱ dozen.

FLOUR—The market is rather dull, mill rates have advanced 25c ₱ bbl on all brands. We quote as follows: National Mills (white wheat) $7 25; Iron Hall (white), Southern and Spring $7; Iron Hall (red winter wheat) $6 85; rye flour $5 00. Stores—Family, Western, $8 50 ₱ bbl; good, $7 00; Minnesota, $7 00; Wisconsin, $6 75.

GROCKERIES—We have no charge to note in the price of groceries, which continue quotably as follows:

Coffees—Fancy 20½c; strictly prime 19¾@20c; prime 19@19¾c; good 19c; choice 18½c; fair 17½c.

Teas—Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 65c. Gunpowder Young Hyson $1 60; good $1 20; fair $1 10; choice $1 00; good 80c; fair 75@80c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 90c; fair 80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 85c; fair 75c.

Extra Sugars—Fancy brown 10c; prime 10¼c; fair 10¾c; Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70@72c.

Rice—Carolina 9¼c; Rangoon 8c; Patria Sic@8¼c.

Syrups—Havemyer & Elder 75c; white honey 65c; Golden do 60c; Sugarhouse 55@57½c.

GRAIN—The market yesterday showed less activity than for some days past, still taken as a whole there was a fair business transacted. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were:

Corn sacks	1,325	Wheat sacks	1,790
Barley sacks	200	Rye sacks	695
Oats sacks	2,148		

Wheat continues the leading article, followed closely by the demand for barley, the receipts of the latter being light. The current rates for wheat with sales were, No. 2, $2 @2 30 ₱ bush; No. 1 amber, $1 32@1 35 for white. There is very little of the latter offering. The leading operators expect larger receipts before the end of the month, as the farmers are well advanced in seeding. In regard to Oats we can report an improved demand, without any change in prices. The market closed with sales of new black at 40@41c; mixed 42½@ 43½c; white 44@45c. Barley—The market is decreasing with a light stock to operate with. We continue to quote mixed 65c; prim yellow 65c. Rye —The firmness we have noted for some days past is sustained. The offerings were quite light. The tendency is evidently upward. We quote at 90@95c ₱ bushel. Barley—The market was steady with a moderate demand. We have not yet heard of any transactions in the new crop of Canada. We can report sales of No. 1 spring at 80c@81c ₱ bushel.

HOPS—The arrivals of new 71's are on the increase. We quote as follows: Old 70's 35@40c; new 71's 65c. The latter is coming in freely.

HUSKS—Sales at 2¼@2¾c.

HIDES—Green salted 10½@11½c; green butchers 8c; green salted kip 11@11½c; do calf 16@18c.

HAY—There is a fair demand for hay, and we are reported sales of baled at $22@25 ₱ ton; wagon lots at at various prices.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh at 70@75c for No. 1; Cincinnati do 70c; No. 2, Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 lard oil 75@78c ₱ gallon.

HONEY—Sales of Kentucky at $165 ₱ ton; dressed 12½c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Purchasers at $1 75@2 00 per barrel; Jersey sweets $4 00@4 50; Baltimore do. $3 00@ 3 50.

ONIONS—Sales at $3 00@3 50 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Middlings ₱ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 80; rye shorts $1 40; chopped corn and oats $1 15; bolted corn meal 80c ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—We are reported sales of fair sized spring, the ruling rates being 6@6½c ₱ lb.

PEACHES—At $2 50@3 00 ₱ bush. A good article for preserving is scarce and finds ready sale.

QUINCES—There has been a fair sale and we quote a prime article at $2@4 ₱ bbl.

CIDER—Sales Pittsburgh and cider $4 00 ₱ bbl.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₱ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4¼@5c; wrapping, straw, 3¼@4¼c; tarred wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ do $2 00; 1 lb $6 00 ₱ doz.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in demand at $2 50@3 50 ₱ bushel, though not in active demand, sells in a small way at $7 00.

SUMAC—Tennessee at 4½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—City rendered, 8½c ₱ lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 75 ₱ bbl.

WILLOWS—Kentucky 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 93c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 03@1 05 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₱ gallon, as to age.

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

We have no change to make in the condition of the market for crude iron. The demand continues active, and there is a very firm feeling with a decidedly upward tendency on all irons, more especially on Scotch and soft brands. The amount of Scotch now in the market is quite limited, while new supplies are difficult to obtain, and we would not be surprised to find it quoted at $41 within a short time. The advance here does not correspond with that noted at Montreal, and we look for further advance during the next week. Lake Superior irons of well known brands are in active demand, but those not fully established as reliable are generally neglected. The stock all round is short as compared with the demand and a general advance is quite probable.

Bar iron and nails are moving freely at previous quotations. The action of the Philadelphia Convention at Philadelphia, has not in any way affected this market; but if the advance agreed upon is concurred in at Pittsburgh and Wheeling, prices will doubtless respond to it. We quote bar at 3½c rates; nails at $3 85@3 90.—*Commercial Review, 15th.*

NEW YORK.

September 14.—American Pig—Pig iron is as scarce and firm as at our last writing. Consumers are running as bare of iron as they possibly can, while producers are not anxious to make sales, believing that present prices will at least be maintained. All the iron produced goes at once into consumption, the market readily absorbing all that is thrown upon it. The Crane Company has just bought one of their furnaces in this city, as the bulk of the sales were made below 5¾c. The market this week has been very firm, and steady with not much change or fluctuation. The Eastern buyers succeeded in obtaining a full supply of cattle, but were disappointed in not finding more, as nothing were the prices ruling at the close of to-day's market: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; good to prime, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs at $5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 50 to $4 75; bulls, stags and oxen, $3 50 to $4 50; fat cows, $2 50 to $4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $3 75 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs light. Under the influence of light receipts and an increased demand, the market to-day was active and prices higher. Sales on the grades advanced very rapidly, reminding one of the gold market during war times. Philadelphia hogs, which sold during the week at 5c, brought 6c on this day's sale this morning, an advance of about $100 per car. It seems to us that the present advance is not a natural or healthy one, and, being caused by a scarcity, it seems reasonable to suppose that, as soon as the cattle are received by more freeze arrivals, prices will recoil to their natural channel. The following are the ruling quotations: Extra Philadelphia, $6 25@6 50; good Philadelphia, $6; good Baltimore, 200 to 225, $4 60@4 75; good New York; 180 to 200, $4 40@4 60.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep have been fair. The market has been firm, and prices steady all week. The demand has rather exceeded the supply, and no difficulty was experienced by holders in making sales of fair marketable droves. Most all are sold, and the prospect looks fair at this time. Some few sales were made to-day at prices, for fine sheep, as follows, the ruling quotations: Extra, 90 to 100 lbs, $5 25@5 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $5; fair to good, 80 to 85 lbs, $4 75; culls, $4 25@4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50 @4 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 25 @1 50; lambs, 35 to 60 lbs, $3 50@5 00.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, September 18, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were fourteen cars, or about two hundred and fifty head. In addition to these there were about as many more driven in from the surrounding country, making all in the neighborhood of five hundred on sale this morning. Like last week, the supply on sale was small considering the season of the year and number required to meet the demand, and in quality were mostly medium. The market opened up slow and continued so until about eight o'clock, at which time the butchers commenced to buy. They looked around, and becoming aware that the supply was limited, saw at once that nothing was to be gained by holding back, and not, withstanding the drovers held cattle firm at prices fully ¼c higher than last week, all were sold before the market was at eleven o'clock. Next Monday is a Jewish holiday, and as a great many of the drivers will not be in the market a good many butchers purchased two weeks cattle. This also helped to make the market brisk, as the supply on hand was sufficient for one week. On the whole, the market was the best drovers have had for some time, and prices realized were from ¼ to ½c higher than those ruling two weeks ago. The following are the current grades for the different grades of cattle, Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lb steers, 6½c ₱ lb; prime, 1,200 lb to 6c; good, 1,000 to 1,100 lb ₱ 5 50 to 5 60; fair butcher stock 5 to 5½; roughs, graziers, &c., $4 75; cows $4 50 to 5 00; bulls $2 to $2 50.

ARRIVALS—CATTLE.

The following are the arrivals as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, agent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
Blue & Hame, from Rina Groton, Indianapolis	2
Marks & Bros., from Indianapolis	3
Greenwald & K., from Crestline, Ohio	1
D. Boyd, from Crestline, Ohio	2
W. C. Mulholland, from Newark	2
M. Gallagher, from Muncie, Ind	2
S. Trauerman, from Newark, Ohio	2

Hogs.

P. M. Snyder, from Orrville, 2 cars.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, September 20, 1871.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report we remarked that the market on the best grades of cattle was firm and prices a shade higher than those of the previous week, while the common were plenty and sold rath. er slow. During the latter part of the week there was no change worthy of note, common continuing to sell slowly, and quite a number were left over and sent to the Allegheny retail market. This week to this time the arrivals have been heavy and in quality are mostly medium. The market opened up rather slow, as not near the usual number of buyers were present, and although quite a number of the best lots have been bought and sent East, still a good many cattle remain unsold, and the tone seems to be weak and inclined downward. At this writing the prospect does not look very good. The following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $5 37½ to $5 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 00 to $5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 25 to $4 50; bulls, stags and cows, $2 50 to $3 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 50 to $4 00.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report prime heavy hogs were selling readily at $5 15, about the top of the market. On Thursday and Friday the arrivals were light and good Philadelphia hogs which sold during the early part of the week for $5 00 ₱ cwt ibs brought readily $5 50 ₱ cwt; ibs. The market having advanced very rapidly under the influence of an increased demand and diminished supply. At the time we stated that as the advance was caused by a short supply we had no doubt but when the arrivals become more free prices would recede again. Such has been the case; the arrivals for the week have been heavy and of a good quality. Prices have declined a little and the best grades are selling at $5 25 per hundred pounds. A good many are changing hands and the market looks quite fair. The following are the quotations: Extra, Philadelphia, $5 15@5 25; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $5@5 10; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 50@4 90; rough to common $4 25@4 50.

Sheep.

At the time of closing last week's report the market was active and prices very good and satisfactory to sellers. Since then there has been no change worthy of note. The arrivals have been fair and about equal to the demand. In quality the offerings were good and buyers have not the trouble this week experienced in obtaining a supply of good stock. This evening the market was fairly active and sheep were selling about as fast as they arrived; most everything has been sold up to date and the prospect at this writing looks fair. The following are the different kinds and grades sold on this market:

Sheep.

Extra 100 to 110 lbs, $5@5 37; good to prime 85 to 90 lbs., $4 25@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 25@4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs., $3 40 @4 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00 @1 50; lambs $4 75@5 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs light. Under the influence of light receipts and an increased demand, the market to-day was active and prices higher. Sales on

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

THE RING AND THE NEW YORK SCHOOLS.

In whatever part the administration of the Tammany Ring is examined, abysses of iniquity are disclosed. It is literally and exactly true that those confederated scoundrels have neglected no opportunity of illicit gain, and allowed no portion of the field open to their activity to remain uncontaminated by the application of their atrocious methods, so that it should really seem to have been a point of honor with them to show how much a hiesche they could do. The latest development of their performances is an expose of the Ring's relations with the common schools of the city.

In the beginning, that is from 1842 onward for many years, these schools were controlled by a Board of Education, consisting of representatives from each ward. The people of most of the wards appear to have felt the importance of selecting competent men to fill this Board, and a majority of the members would seem to have been concerned for the prosperity of the schools. At any rate, though most of them were Democrats, in 1868 they gave the Ring so much dissatisfaction that it resolved to get rid of them. The truth is they were not its creatures and were, therefore, in the Ring's way.

The Board's great offense was its refusal to recommend a bill concocted by Father HECKER and introduced to the Legislature by TWEED, by which the Romanists should receive a share of the common school moneys. Upon this refusal, the act abolishing the Board of Education was passed, and an amendment to the tax levy was also passed, by which aid was given to the sectarian schools. As even in the most corrupt wards the people, while electing rogues to the Legislature, had persisted in choosing honest men members of the Board which superintended the education of their children, the bill constituting the new Board made it the Mayor's duty to appoint its members. This new Board entered upon office with loud pretensions of zeal and economy, and, really for a while, by the removal of abuses and the initiation of reforms, seemed to justify the change.

Indeed, it comprised some men well fitted in all respects for the duties assigned them. It soon, however, appeared that three-fourths of the members appointed by the Mayor held profitable positions under the city and county governments by the appointment of CONNOLLY, TWEED or SWEENY. Teachers were appointed, applicants for work, to furnish supplies, etc., could get what they wanted only by applying to a member of the Ring, which had thus taken from the people and appropriated to themselves the management of the schools. Queer transactions concerning school-house sites, etc., as given in detail, make it also apparent that large sums of the school money have passed into the pockets of the city functionaries and their friends; while much-needed school houses were not built, and the schools themselves have steadily declined in prosperity. The mere falling off in average attendance is sufficient to condemn the management. Catholic influence also has been allowed complete to set aside or ignore all important regulations. In none of the schools the Bible has not been read for believers, and a reporter lately visiting one of the schools, found the pupils engaged in celebrating the Catholic festival of Ascension Thursday by singing and other exercises. In fact, however enormous may have been the frauds and peculations of the Ring, such crimes are perhaps hardly so legitimate a subject of popular indignation as its evident purpose to ruin the public school system of the city.

THE "WAR CLOUD."

Journals the most cautious and least inclined to play the part of alarmists, profess just now to see a war cloud hanging over Europe. The announcement is naturally surprising to those who regarded the late conference of the two emperors, WILLIAM and JOSEPH, and of their chancellors, BISMARCK and BEUST, as direct efforts to maintain the peace of Europe; efforts that were hailed by leading German politicians as completely successful in the establishment of an alliance sufficiently powerful to render the desired object certain. Though it is still hoped, even confidently believed by very intelligent observers that this expectation was no illusion, there can be no doubt about the danger of disappointment. The war party in France which apparently grows daily stronger fully reckons on a Russian alliance for aid in the speedy accomplishment of revenge for defeat and dismemberment, while the Russians are greatly alarmed and excited in anticipation of the humiliation which they are threatened by the reported Schoy between Germany and Austria. For a hundred and fifty years, the dream of PETER THE GREAT, the Union of all Slaves under the Russian crown, has been the cherished idea of the Czars. In fact, the policy long ago became a fanaticism not only with the successive Emperors but with many of their people, or at least with the portion of them who are, or think themselves members of the nationality whose union is desired. By the lately effected treaty or understanding between Germany and Austria, Russian Pan-Slavism has been brought into immediate collision with Pan-Germanism, and placed in a position which threatens the long cherished scheme with utter and ignominious defeat. Ever since the German victories of 1866, the eight millions of German subjects of Austria have been dissatisfied with their political position, and desirous of union with Germany; a destiny which certainly awaits them as the consummation of German unity. The Austrian Government, weakened by their discontent, and apparently anticipating their ultimate absorption by Germany, has paid assiduous court to its Slavic subjects and relied upon them, along with the Magyars, as the mainstay of its power. Now, it is alleged and believed that one provision of the recent arrangement entered into at Gastein is the not distant incorporation of the Austrian Germans with the German Empire, in return for which concession Austria is to enjoy all needful facilities and countenance in extending her empire to the mouth of the Danube. In other words, the arrangement contemplates the eventual establishment of a powerful Slavic empire under Hapsburg rule, bounded on the north by old Prussia, on the east by the Dwina and the Dnieper and on the south by the Black Sea. Without assuming the truth of what is also alleged that Austria recognizes the right of Germany to the Baltic provinces of Russia, there is enough in the understanding just detailed to justify the indignation of the Czar and his subjects. Let the plan be realized, or even quietly recognized, and Russia may as well at once renounce all interest in the Eastern question. It is settled without consultation with her or any reference to her wishes. Germany is the arbiter of Europe. The politicians are generally sure that the Czar will not submit to the adjustment and will certainly go to war, aided or not aided by France.

EX-COMMISSIONER MCGEE was pardoned from the Workhouse by Gov. GEARY on Saturday. The application was based solely on the ground of humanity, it appearing conclusively from statements made by a number of well known physicians, whose representations will be accepted as conclusive, that his health was in so precarious a condition that confinement for a much longer period would cause his death, and that his restoration under the most favorable circumstances was extremely doubtful. The application was signed by the representatives of the Pittsburgh press almost in a body, and a number of prominent citizens. The fine of $2,000 was not remitted by the Governor, and has been paid. We believe that his action will be generally approved.

JUDGE CHASE has left his Wisconsin health seeking retreat, proclaiming himself nearly as strong as ever and a Presidential candidate in earnest. His idea of the political prospect, as explained by himself, is as follows:

"I remark again that a strict adherence to the ancient principles of the Democratic party, and the principles of equity and justice which underlie the foundations of the Government, will secure the ultimate success of the national Democratic party, and result in the overthrow of less honest and more unscrupulous organizations."

In other words, if Mr. CHASE is the Democratic nominee it will be all right.

FORCING AN ISSUE.

The Pittsburgh *Post* has been for some time manifesting a peculiar interest in Mr. DILWORTH, one of the Republican nominees for County Commissioner. The zeal shown in its attempt to prejudice him in the estimation of the community has been more than equal to its discretion, for it has betrayed a willingness to drop Mr. BIRMINGHAM, the Democratic candidate, if not the matured purpose to enter into a coalition to deprive him of a considerable portion of the Democratic vote. It has paraded day after day a mongrel ticket, on which Mr. BIRMINGHAM does not appear, but a Republican in his place, and this ticket the *Post* plainly indicates is the one it feels disposed to commend to the support of the Democratic voters, with the question of enforcing the License Law for an issue. Mr DILWORTH and Mr. BIRMINGHAM are understood to be nearly identical in their views regarding the enforcement of the License Law, a fact which is perfectly well known to the *Post*. It having taken early ground against Mr. DILWORTH because he is for a faithful and fair enforcement of the law, it can plead the merit of consistency at least in dropping Mr. BIRMINGHAM and attempting to force an issue on the question of administering the License Law. In regard to such an issue, we are free to say that we see no reason for it. Mr. DILWORTH is simply for the proper enforcement of the License Law, sees no reason for making it an exception one way or another, but regards it as a law to be administered, as all laws should be, in its spirit and intent. This appears to be the ground of the *Post's* opposition to him and to Mr. BIRMINGHAM also. We are not at all apprehensive for this opposition so far as Mr. DILWORTH is concerned; as for Mr. BIRMINGHAM, the opposition of the *Post* to him is of no concern to us. Not so, perhaps, with Democrats, who will no doubt deal with this "new departure" of their organ in their own way.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

A dispatch in our issue of Saturday confidently reported the rejection by VICTOR EMANUEL of the offered German alliance. The statement may be correct, though it is not likely that the truth of the transactions to which the dispatch alludes is yet known to the public. Though Italy may not choose to irritate France and to increase the alienation or rather the anger of the Court of Rome, by forming an engagement of the kind proposed just now, it is, however, true that the Italian tendency at present is more toward Germany than toward France. Contrary to a prevalent notion, there is no intimate sympathy between Frenchmen and Italians. Naturally they dislike each other, a sentiment which is the proper result of the difference and antagonism of their characters, and the historical relations of the two nationalities have been such for centuries as to intensify the opposition. Though both nominally Catholic, they apprehend their religion in such different ways that the sameness of faith is no bond of union between them. The peasantry of no two countries in Europe are more unlike each other than those of France and Italy, and of the better class the Frenchman looks down on the Italian who looks askant at him with a lurking fear and distrust. Italy and Germany, on the other hand, have been brought near together by the wars of 1866 and 1870. These statements are not mere conjecture or assertion, but are supported by evidence. In a late number of the Baltimore *Wecker*, General SIGEL refers to the decidedly German tone of the Italian press, which is just as decidedly anti-Gallican. "While it exalts the firmness, moderation and steadfastness of the Germans, it denounces French extravagance and faithlessness." Having mentioned Germany's need of Italy and Italy's need of Germany, General SIGEL declares that the internal connection or sympathy between the two countries is close and intimate. "Without entering into particulars, *the Italians are rather French than German*, in their habits of thought and in their political ideas they are more German than French. Their literature, from DANTE to ALFIERI and MAZZINI, is pervaded by the spirit of thoroughness and earnestness, while in their political institutions the federative principle could never be utterly annihilated, as has happened in France." General SIGEL then alludes to the former lively commercial intercourse between the two countries, and anticipates its revival and extension, when, by the railroad through Switzerland, the lines of intercourse shall be completely restored, as Germany will then have found again its natural and coherent path to the Mediterranean and toward the East.

However the Italians may regard the subject, it is certain that German statesmen are endeavoring to bring about an alliance with Italy as a means of consolidating the power of the Empire, counteracting Ultramontane Popery, and maintaining the peace of Europe.

GIVING IT UP!

The New York *Citizen* is edited by ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, a Democratic member of Congress. He was supported by Tammany last fall, and is fully orthodox in the party, except that he prefers honesty to rascality. And this is his confession, made in the *Citizen* of Saturday:

> There is but one chance for the Democracy—one means of escape from the hopeless position in which we are placed: we must vindicate the party's reputation for honesty. We are drifting, we are driving headlong, toward ruin and utter extinction. In two months our party will have ceased to exist, unless something is done to abate the storm. We have lost Connecticut, we have lost Maine, we have little hope—*we shall lose Ohio, of course, and Pennsylvania and New York.* It seems that we shall lose every State in the Union—unless, perhaps, it be Delaware.
>
> It was always the boast of Tammany that it controlled the Democratic party of the country,—the remark was never truer than at this moment. Tammany is dragging the party down to the perdition it has earned for itself.

It is a somewhat noticeable fact that with the principal exception of the German Democratic press, whose opposition to Tammany appears to arise from that natural enmity which honest men feel toward thieves, the protest of such party organs as have seen fit to refer to the matter at all, has been almost wholly limited to pointing out the disastrous consequences which persistence in Ring corruption must entail on the party at large. The seal of disapproval is not set upon the practices of HALL & Co. because they are monstrous and villainous, but simply because they are ruining the political prospects of Democracy. According to this standard of morality the simultaneous violation of every commandment in the Decalogue would be a transgression of far less magnitude than the imperilling of Democratic success. To offend the eternal verities is a very trivial offense, but to incur public opprobium is an unpardonable crime. The malefactors are not whipped for their measureless guilt, they are only bastinadoed for their stupid impolicy. The cry is not "Why did you lie and steal, "but "Why did you get found out?" This system of ethics may very likely result in making the breed of scoundrels still more adroit and cunning, but it will hardly have the effect of producing a race of honest men whose motto is—

> "——Because right is right, to follow right
> Is wisdom in its scorn of consequence."

THE way to prevent a surprise is to have every man at his post. A handful of armed troops may easil capture a hundred unarmed men. West Virginia recently voted on the subject of a Constitutional Convention, throwing about three thousand majority in favor of it. The total voting population of that State is 85,429; out of which number only 30,000, or a little more than one-third, voted on the Convention question, which was therefore called by a comparatively insignificant minority of the voters of the State. This is an illustration of the results of absenteeism at the polls. We are not discussing the question whether the Convention was desirable or not. We refer to it simply to show what may be accomplished by a minority, when the majority is listless and supine. California, Maine, Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico have told us what sort of interest they feel in contributing to the ascendancy of Republicanism. Shall Pennsylvania speak with a more uncertain voice than they? The example of West Virginia should warn. The victories we have named should encourage. The gravity of the issues at stake should bring out every man. Let it be borne in mind that not a voter of the Democratic party but will be brought to the polls. Our duty is to see that he is met there by a Republican voter. But three weeks remain before the election. Democracy has no hope of success except in the apathy of Republicans. Shall the state be surrendered to the enemy by default?

FATHER HYACINTHE seems to have almost or quite as great a foible for writing letters as General TROCHU. One can, however, easily believe that under such provocations as he receives it would be very difficult for him to hold his peace. For example, the Reverend Father ADOLPHE PERRAUD, a short time ago, preaching a funeral sermon in honor of Mgr. DARBOY, the late Archbishop of Paris, took occasion to refer to Father HYACINTHE by name in a manner the most irritating. He represented HYACINTHE as DARBOY'S ABSOLOM, the ungrateful and rebellious son in the faith, who caused him intolerable grief and called forth from him bitter complaints and reproaches. Father PERRAUD, preaching in *Notre Dame*, where HYACINTHE used to preach with such effect, even summoned the rebellious monk by name to behold the vacancy in the ranks of the clergy caused by the massacre of the "hostages" and to return to his allegiance and help to fill the gap. In a long letter HYACINTHE denies flatly the statement of his relations to the late Archbishop, and claims that, while not approving his course, DARBOY fully understood and respected his motives.

From Father HYACINTHE'S letter it appears that the Church of France, the famous Gallican Church, abjectly accepts the dogma of infallibility. Thus, the chapter of Paris, "on the very coffin of the late Archbishop who so earnestly opposed the proclamation of the dogma," informs the Pope that they regard the action of the Council as "a peculiar favor of Providence and as a measure opportune and answering to the needs of the time." Yet many of these very men were vehement and persistent opponents of the measure before its adoption. By such glaring inconsistencies Father HYACINTHE is reminded of a sentence in a letter addressed to him by Count MONTELEMBERT shortly before his death: "The self-styled liberal Catholics of France are in my eyes, as in yours, prevaricators." In conclusion, the writer calls on Father PERRAUD "to let alone the poor person of his correspondent, which is nothing in so great a debate, and let us open our eyes to the disasters of our unhappy country, invaded and ruined by the Ultramontanes, as it has been by the Prussians, subdued ecclesiastically by the Court of Rome as it has been debased politically by the Court of Berlin."

Indeed, the sudden change of opinion on the part of so many priestly opponents of the infallibility dogma, is one of the most singular phenomena of the time. It has been seen not only in France, but in Germany. The Bishop of Munich who excommunicated DOELLINGER and his friends, the Bishop of Ermeland who excommunicated Professor WOLF, and in fact the most conspicuous champions of the new dogma and the most malignant persecutors of the old Catholics everywhere, are men who fought valiantly against the absurd decree while it was merely a proposition and still under consideration. No doubt, they are expected to give satisfactory evidence of repentance.

We have on more than one occasion referred to the substantial educational progress made by the colored people of the United States, as exemplified by the creditable examinations sustained by members of their race at the commencements of Atlanta University, Berea College, and other similar institutions in that section of the country. Another notable and gratifying circumstance in the history of their advancement, is the rapid progress they are making in mechanics, agriculture and the useful arts generally. The Middle Tennessee Colored Agricultural and Mechanical Association, now in session near Nashville, while of course its productions cannot compare in extent and variety with those of white associations of a similar character, is said to present a most creditable display in stock, textile fabrics and raw material, as well as in horticultural and pomological products. This is the first agricultural and mechanical exhibition ever organized and managed exclusively by colored people, and is therefore of importance as showing that the same quiet energy and persistence which are carrying them successfully over so many educational obstacles and barriers are also fast making them a most valuable constituent element of our composite productive society. It proves what we have so often before said, that all the black race needs is a fair field and no favor. One by one the foolish and bitter prejudices and hatreds borne of false views concerning their alleged idleness and incapacity are being put to shame. And yet these are the men whom Democracy would defraud of the rights and privileges of citizenship. These are they whose well earned claims to recognition as a people capable of taking care of themselves, and deserving a voice in the administration of the affairs of the country, they party utterly denies. Let the colored citizens of Pennsylvania remember that whatever of prosperity their kindred of Tennessee and other Southern States have achieved during the seven years which have elapsed since rebellious Democracy held them as chattels, not even owning themselves, has been owing directly to Republican enterprise and rule and that whatever prospects of a brighter future lie before them is attributable to the same cause. How long do they think these favorable conditions would continue, should Democracy pass into the ascendant and the amendments by which their status is secured nullified according to programme?

ABOUT this time look out for a chorus of Democratic assaults on the Administration, based on the confession of Major HODGE, the defaulting Assessor at Washington. This defalcation will be heralded from Dan to Beersheba as a legitimate specimen of the results of "Radical government," and appeals of the most frantic character will be made to the unterrified to displace from power the party under whose rule the crime (or crime it was) occurred. And since the people will certainly not learn it from any Democratic source, it is proper to state that Major HODGE was arrested by the Government the moment his guilt was discovered, and that he now lies in prison awaiting trial and punishment for the grave offenses with which he stands charged. Let the people contrast this prompt and impartial action of a Republican administration with the attitude of the Democratic party generally concerning the thousand-fold greater crimes of Tammany, and then draw their own conclusions as to which is the party of honesty, and most entitled to the confidence of the people. The unfaithful army officer is brought under the instant operation of the law—the thieves of New York have for years defied the course of justice, growing more insolent as they grew fatter upon the substance of the plundered people. Moreover the Republican press, without exception, reprobates the wrongdoing of Major HODGE, and demands that he shall be made to suffer the penalty; while as a general thing the Democratic press has been utterly dumb respecting the Tammany swindlers whose nefarious transactions have astounded the world. Furthermore, criminal as he was and is, HODGE has confessed his fault, made restitution to the full extent of his power, and expressed his willingness to suffer the most rigorous retribution; while HALL, TWEED, CONNOLLY & Company hang on to their ill-gotten gains with the grip of death, glory in their impenitence and in the number and variety of their villainies, and dispute every inch of the ground on which the battle is being fought that is to bring them to justice. Let the people of Pennsylvania receive these distinctions, and the respective standards of character and practice which they indicate.

THE *Post* is certainly hard pushed. In the absence of any valid argument against Republican doctrine or practice it resorts to the weapons of slander, and deliberately utters words which it knows to be untrue. In its issue of Saturday it revives the stale and oft refuted calumny of the theft of twenty millions of dollars by ex-Collectors of Internal revenue, and adds—"Not one of these defaulters has been prosecuted or called to account;" leaving it to be inferred that the Government has been loser to the amount of twenty millions of dollars by the dishonesty of these officials. The emphatic declaration that though one should "bray a fool in a mortar, yet will not his foolishness depart from him," applies, we take it, with equal pertinency to a falsifier. At least the *Post* cannot plead ignorance of the actual facts in the case which it thus wilfully and with intent to deceive, distorts. It has again and again been shown that Secretary BOUTWELL did not, on the 18th of February or at any other period, officially or in any other manner state to Congress that this amount had been "stolen." What he did was simply to furnish Congress with a statement of the unadjusted balances against the Collectors of Internal Revenue, as they appeared on the books of the Department on the 30th of June, 1870. The *Post* well knows that the cash balances due from defaulting Collectors of Internal Revenue on the 15th of last month, to which date the last report of the First Comptroller of the Treasury was made up, amounted to $2,750,126, or eighteen millions of dollars less than it charges, for we have twice before compelled it to sneak for shelter behind Mr. BOUTWELL, and to whimper that it was not itself, but the Secretary who was to blame. The *Post* has been compelled to take back its own words with reference to one of the alleged Pennsylvania "defaulters." The *Post* wilfully suppresses the fact that of the seventy-nine actual defaulters, forty, whose aggregate defalcation amounted to $1,759,427, were appointed by President JOHNSON, while the defalcation of the thirty-six appointed by LINCOLN reached only $930,000, and of those appointed by GRANT, $64,581, or less than one-fortieth of the whole. But perhaps we ought not to expect that a journal which can see in the vast iniquities of Tammany nothing to denounce, should not be able to come any nearer to the truth than the relation which $2,750,126 bears to $20,700,782. And this is Democratic fairness and veracity.

JUDGE BARNARD'S brave injunction against Tammany, forbidding TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY and Company from proceeding any further in the issue of bonds or the raising of money, has made him extraordinarily popular. Like Lord BYRON, who on the morning after the publication of "CHILDE HAROLD" woke up to find himself famous, the name of the New York Judge who has had the pluck to do his duty in spite of the threats and the blandishments of the "highway robbers" whose nefarious trade his decision has brought to a close, has within a period of forty-eight hours become familiar as a household word all over the country. It is not necessary here to speculate on what may be the ultimate results of this injunction. Its chief value and significance consist in the fact that it is the death warrant of the Ring: showing that, strong in their iniquity as have been the conspirators, their frightful excesses have at last evoked a mightier power than they. The injunction disolves the infamous apportionment Board, composed of HALL, TWEED, CONNOLLY & Co., and restrains the Controller from raising money in any way in the name or on the credit of the city and county; from disbursing any money except for legitimate salaries and the current expenses of the city; or for using the money already levied or raised, for any other purposes than those for which it was destined. The order will probably cause some temporary inconvenience among laboring men who may thereby be deprived of their wages, but even this is preferable to the financial ruin in which the whole city would soon be overwhelmed had the operations of the thieves not been arrested as they were. Moreover, the sufferers will have the right to look to the men who have embezzled the funds placed in their hands to pay them. What will be the next step in the programme remains to be seen. Now that the people have gotten their enemy in their grip, however, they should make the work as thorough as HERCULES made his task of a similar character.

COMPARED with its professions, the practices of Democracy are like a note which has gone to protest. It political promises to pay are exceedingly liberal, but unfortunately it has no account at the bank. The extravagances of Republican rule, State and national, for instance, have formed the burden of some of the most terrible invective ever manufactured to order, while the wonderful financial reforms that are to follow in the wake of Democratic restoration to power have again and again sent its winged orators soaring toward the sun. It does not appear, however, that in those States where the party exercises control any indications of the millenium have yet manifested. In State of California is in the hands of this rigorously honest and righteous organization; and it seems that the workmen employed in the State Capital have recently made affidavits that they have been paid only two dollars and a half per day, whereas the Superintendent has sent in his bill and given his receipts for five dollars a day for each man. Now the question is, what became of the two dollars and a half per man per day which he did not pay over? In Alabama, also, the Democrats promised to reform affairs from the roots upward, and this is the way they have done it after eight months trial. The State Treasury is bankrupt; there is no money to run the schools, and warrants on the Treasury of Alabama are being discounted in the capital of the State for fifty and seventy-five cents on the dollar. How Tammany reduces taxation and inaugurates retrenchment, every one knows. What a beautiful Utopia the country would become should these State "reforms" be carried out over the land at large. We suspect the voters of Pennsylvania will continue to prefer Republican financial "ruin" to "salvation" of this dubious character.

THE utter improbability that the Democratic party will at their ensuing National Convention take manly and honest ground in favor of negro citizenship and negro suffrage, has all along been apparent to our own minds. It is a few papers, among them notably the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, professed to believe in the thorough sincerity of the new departure, which it has advocated through thick and thin. But even this Triton among the minnows has grown tired of its fruitless labors, and begins to hedge. It says:

> "We mean to support the Democratic nominee next year, departure or no departure, and consequently we do not, like the Bourbons, denounce in advance Democrats as well as Republicans for its support. We denounce nothing advocated by Democrats as infamous."

It will be curious if, after all the incontrovertible things which the *Courier-Journal* has said respecting the rights of the negro, and all its declarations that the genuine Democracy of the country recognized the amendments as accomplished facts, and regarded them no longer as political issues, it shall find itself compelled by the platform to denounce them as "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void." It seems quite probable that the indignation and disgust of the Bourbons, North and South, at the false position into which the party has been betrayed by the new departure, will compel its managers to make public recantation of the heresy; in which event we hope the *Courier-Journal* will acquaint us with the character of its feelings while it indorses the sybilline utterances of ALEXANDER STEPHENS, and lauds the far-sighted sagacity of "the twenty-five Pennsylvania Bourbons" over whose recent protest against the "new departure" it at present gnashes its teeth. It is a good thing to be brilliant, is it not—when one is also wise?

THE redemption of California from Democratic rule is in considerable part due to the patriotism and intelligence of its colored voters, fifteen hundred of whom, by their support of the Republican candidates, contributed to the decisiveness of the victory. In the State of Pennsylvania there are from ten thousand to twelve thousand colored voters, who not only owe their enfranchisement solely to the Republican party, but who, in all probability, will be deprived of that inestimable right whenever Democracy shall find itself firmly seated in power. The investment which the Republicans of California made in humanity and justice brought them their reward. We hope no legal voter of African descent in Pennsylvania will fail at the ensuing election to compare the claims of the two parties upon his suffrage, and to vote as his sense of manhood and gratitude shall dictate.

NOTWITHSTANDING it has been stated over and over again that the act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, provides that the question shall be submitted to the people at the coming general election, we still find persons who are under the impression that the vote is not to be taken until the second Tuesday of October, 1872. The State conventions of both political parties have indorsed this act and declared in favor of a Constitutional Convention, and there are no grounds for misapprehension as to the time when the vote is to be taken. The act was approved June 3d, 1871, and requires the sheriffs of the several counties to give notice thereof "in their election proclamation *the present year*," and also prescribes the manner in which the ballots shall be prepared. Sheriff Fleming, in his proclamation, has recited this act in full, and tickets will be prepared in accordance therewith by the Republican County Executive Committee. The act will be found on page two hundred and seventy-two of the pamphlet laws, and also on page seventy-four of the general laws of last session.

AUGUST BELMONT, now that the city of New York has been stolen dry, comes forward willing to take the office of Comptroller to get rid of a thief. Probably other citizens would manifest a similar willingness in regard to other offices not more worthily filled. The fact conveys a pointed suggestion: If the citizens would do their duty in filling offices there would be no such lamentable necessity as that which attends the offer of Mr. BELMONT. The underlying fact of much of the incompetency and corruption in office, is that as a general thing those who have the deepest interest in having honesty and competency in office neglect their duty. They will neither take office themselves nor do what they might to select others who are competent and honest. They reserve themselves to groan and moan over the calamity which too frequently is the necessary consequence. "Politicians" are scolded and snarled at sometimes without reason, for many a time has it been the case that they have in vain besought citizens most fit to take office. "He is the best man that can be got to stand," is the not unusual excuse for candidates undergoing criticism. We hear a great deal about the civil service and the necessity of reforming it—a cry that proceeds most frequently from those who in this manner have contributed largely to its degeneracy and to the corrupt and inefficient management of public concerns. And when an honest effort is made at reformation ten chances to one if those who were most clamorous for it do not fall into line under drill contrived by those who thrive chiefly by inefficiency and corruption. The reader will not find it easy to dispute these things or difficult to name where and when the remarks apply.

THERE seems to be a possibility that the determination of HALL, TWEED and SWEENY to sacrifice CONNOLLY for the purpose of saving themselves may recoil on their own heads. That "Slippery Dick" does not feel the slightest disposition to accept the position of scape-goat to his fellow scoundrels is quite evident from the fact that he has yielded to the advice of ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER, and appointed Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN to the office of Deputy Controller, with power to perform every duty belonging to the office of Controller, until the first of February, 1872. Whatever doubts may be entertained as to the motives by which CONNOLLY was actuated in making this appointment, its effects will unquestionably be to show that the trio confederated for his overthrow are every whit as guilty as himself. Mr. GREEN is a Democrat, but inflexibly conscientious, and will doubtless take such prompt and thorough action as shall effectually checkmate the scheme of the triumvirate to exonerate themselves by doctoring the official papers. With CONNOLLY goes down he means that the rest of the gang shall go down with him; a determination which is probably the most praiseworthy purpose of his life. Mayor HALL'S removal of CONNOLLY and appointment of Gen. MCCLELLAN may possibly complicate matters, but it is evident that affairs have assumed a complexion as altogether unexpected as unwelcome to the flippant jester who a month ago was so confident that "the storm would soon blow over." Present appearances would seem to indicate that it blows in the direction of Sing Sing; at least the infamous fabric of Tammany totters to its fall.

THE New York *Herald* sees it. It says: "We suspect that the October elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, will tell the same story as those of September in California and Maine." This is what everybody, including Senator WALLACE, is beginning to see. The infection has communicated itself to the masses, and workers usually relied on to bring out the Democratic vote are losing their interest, having no idea of fooling away their time in a vain effort to carry WALLACE into the United States Senate, for that is just what he is striving for. Meanwhile the better portion of the party are disgusted with Tammany politics. They perceive that to vote the party ticket is to vote for Tammany. In truth the Tammany leaders will strive to maintain themselves by desperate shifts till the October elections, in the hope that a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania will somehow change the current in their favor. It is a vain hope, and the *Herald*, perceiving it, tells the gang that the October elections are certain to go against them; and to this it adds as a crumb of cold comfort, that the Tammany frauds have "assumed a form which threatens not only the defeat of Tammany in November in New York, but possibly the overthrow of the Wigwam as the controlling political organization of the city."

A LARGE body of Mennonites, who many years ago took refuge in Russia from persecution in Germany, are making inquiries with the view of emigrating to the United States. The sin of all war being one of the fundamental principles of this sect, its members have always refused to perform military duty, and as the Czar is no longer willing to allow them the exemption which they have heretofore enjoyed, removal from his jurisdiction is their only resource, and so many as fifteen thousand of them are prepared to adopt it. In several parts of this country considerable numbers of Mennonites are already settled, in Eastern Pennsylvania for example, where by their industry and law abiding character they form a valuable portion of the population. As to their religious tenets, they regard the New Testament as the only rule of faith; while accepting the doctrine of the Trinity, they studiously avoid the use of the word, and also the second person; they reject the doctrine of original sin, and, consistently, the baptism of infants, while they hold oaths, government service and the use of physical force, in about equal abhorrence. Of course there are no office-hunters among them. The Mennonites are sometimes erroneously confounded with the Tunkards.

AMERICANS are constantly distinguishing themselves! One of them, Mr. HARRIS POSLER, has written to M. THIERS, they say, offering, at his own expense, to reconstruct the palace of the Tuileries. For this splendid liberality, all that Mr. POSLER asks in return is—first, that his name shall be given to one wing of the building; second, that during his lifetime he shall be guaranteed an apartment in the palace overlooking the gardens; and third, that he shall receive an invitation to all the ceremonies and fetes to be given there by all the governments that may succeed each other in ruling over France. In the confident expectation of receiving a favorable answer to his absurd proposal, Mr. POSLER has already caused many architects to furnish him with plans and estimates of the probable cost of the erection. Seven millions seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand francs, it is thought, would suffice.

THE CHASE movement, to which we have once or twice referred, is said to be growing in extent and volume beyond what is generally supposed. The real mission of the WARMOUTH delegation who have come on from Louisiana for the ostensible purpose of demanding from the President the removal of the New Orleans Federal officeholders, is reported to be for the purpose of ascertaining the probabilities and chances of a movement for the nomination of the Chief Justice. A very considerable proportion of the negro element of the South is stated as being strongly in his favor, and also many influential white Republicans of the same section. It is farther rumored that the informal meeting of CHASE men will be held in Washington immediately after the New York election in November.

WE would urge upon our Republican friends throughout the county the importance of organizing at once their working committees. Every ward, borough and township should be thoroughly canvassed; every Republican voter should be registered, and a complete alphabetical list of all the voters, Republican and Democratic, should be made. This work must be attended to, or a full vote cannot be got out. The Vigilance Committees of the respective election districts are relied on to discharge this duty, but if they neglect it others in the district must see that it is done. The County Committee will furnish poll books, etc., on application at headquarters, Lincoln Club Rooms. Scarcely two weeks remain for registration, and there should be no unnecessary delay.

The engineering difficulties have been found to be so great in the way of sinking the center pier for the international bridge at Buffalo, that the contractor has given up his original intention and decided to commence building out from the American shore. The swiftness and depth of the river render the construction extremely difficult, and the nicest calculations have been foiled by untoward circumstances.

French Peasantry as Described by an Englishman.

An Englishmen who has spent the greater part of every year in France for a long period, writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* some statements concerning the French peasantry, that will be surprising to many readers. The writer, when in France, lived in a country house far from Paris, and professes to have closely studied the effects of recent events on the minds of his peasant neighbors. According to him, the rustic mind has movements of its own, and there is a movement of opinion among French peasants just as there is among the inhabitants of towns. Though the French peasant does not read newspapers, and seldom knows the real facts of contemporary history, he yet receives news in a certain peculiar way of his own, and a public opinion forms itself in this class all the country over. The notion which gains currency is always a myth, and yet it decides their opinions and controls their actions. It seems that when Napoleon III. reoccupied Rome, the French peasantry took up a strong dislike to the Pope, and the prevalent notion among them was that His Holiness wanted to be King of France, and that the Emperor's expedition was a measure to prevent the realization of this desire. The peasant has little or no respect for the spiritual authority of the Pope, not comprehending a remote authority of that kind. The famous Napoleon trick with the silver coinage has left a most unfavorable impression of the Pope's character upon the peasant mind; his image was on the franc pieces, and as every peasant lost two sous on every franc he possessed of this coinage, the opinion has been that ever since His Holiness is in evil repute among the class. Hence, also quite in accordance with their character, they took it for granted during the late war that the Pope was in alliance with the Prussians. The famous Bismarck